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GAPSETS AND NUMERICAL SEMIGROUPS

SHALOM ELIAHOU AND JEAN FROMENTIN

ABSTRACT. For $g \geq 0$, let n_g denote the number of numerical semigroups of genus g . A conjecture by Maria Bras-Amorós in 2008 states that the inequality $n_g \geq n_{g-1} + n_{g-2}$ should hold for all $g \geq 2$. Here we show that such an inequality holds for the very large subtree of numerical semigroups satisfying $c \leq 3m$, where c and m are the conductor and multiplicity, respectively. Our proof is given in the more flexible setting of *gapsets*, i.e. complements in \mathbb{N} of numerical semigroups.

1. INTRODUCTION

Denote $\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ and $\mathbb{N}_+ = \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$. For $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, let $[a, b] = \{z \in \mathbb{Z} \mid a \leq z \leq b\}$ and $[a, \infty[= \{z \in \mathbb{Z} \mid a \leq z\}$ denote the integer intervals they span. A *numerical semigroup* is a subset $S \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ containing 0, stable under addition and with finite complement in \mathbb{N} . Equivalently, it is a subset $S \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ of the form $S = \langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle = \mathbb{N}a_1 + \dots + \mathbb{N}a_n$ for some globally coprime positive integers a_1, \dots, a_n .

For a numerical semigroup $S \subseteq \mathbb{N}$, its *gaps* are the elements of $\mathbb{N} \setminus S$, its *genus* is $g = |\mathbb{N} \setminus S|$, its *multiplicity* is $m = \min S \setminus \{0\}$, its *Frobenius number* is $f = \max \mathbb{Z} \setminus S$, its *conductor* is $c = f + 1$, and its *embedding dimension*, usually denoted e , is the least number of generators of S , i.e. the least n such that $S = \langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle$. Note that the conductor c of S satisfies $c + \mathbb{N} \subseteq S$, and is minimal with respect to this property since $c - 1 = f \notin S$.

Given $g \geq 0$, the number n_g of numerical semigroups of genus g is finite, as easily seen. The values of n_g for $g = 0, \dots, 15$ are as follows:

1, 1, 2, 4, 7, 12, 23, 39, 67, 118, 204, 343, 592, 1001, 1693, 2857.

In 2008, Maria Bras-Amorós made some remarkable conjectures concerning the growth of n_g . In particular, she conjectured that

$$(1) \quad n_g \geq n_{g-1} + n_{g-2}$$

for all $g \geq 2$. This conjecture is widely open. Indeed, even the weaker inequality $n_g \geq n_{g-1}$, whose validity has been settled by Alex Zhai [22] for all sufficiently large g , remains to be proved for all $g \geq 1$. In that same paper, Zhai showed that ‘most’ numerical semigroups S satisfy $c \leq 3m$,

where c and m are the conductor and multiplicity of S , respectively. For a more precise statement, let us denote

$$n'_g = \text{the number of numerical semigroups } S \\ \text{of genus } g \text{ satisfying } c \leq 3m.$$

Zhai showed then that $\lim_{g \rightarrow \infty} n'_g/n_g = 1$, as had been earlier conjectured by Yufei Zhao [23]. The values of n'_g for $g = 0, \dots, 15$ are as follows:

$$1, 1, 2, 4, 6, 11, 20, 33, 57, 99, 168, 287, 487, 824, 1395, 2351.$$

In this paper, we show that the conjectured inequality (1) holds for n'_g . Even more so, we shall prove the following bounds on n'_g for all $g \geq 3$:

$$(2) \quad n'_{g-1} + n'_{g-2} \leq n'_g \leq n'_{g-1} + n'_{g-2} + n'_{g-3},$$

the strongest partial result so far towards (1).

The contents of this paper are as follows. In Section 2, we recall the necessary background, including the tree of numerical semigroups, and we introduce the *depth*, a key parameter for numerical semigroups which had no specific name yet. In Section 3, we introduce *gapsets*, i.e. complements in \mathbb{N} of numerical semigroups, and *gapset filtrations*. We also introduce *m-extensions* and *m-filtrations* to facilitate their study. In Section 4, we consider the case of depth at most 2, i.e. where $c \leq 2m$. Sections 5 and 6 are the heart of the paper, where we use the setting of gapsets to establish the left and right inequalities in (2), respectively. In Section 7, we show that the tree of numerical semigroups may be naturally embedded in a richer graph whose new edges played a key role towards establishing (2). Finally, in Section 8 we propose some related conjectures and announce some forthcoming results on gapsets of small multiplicity. An Appendix gives the exact values of n'_g for $g = 1, \dots, 60$.

2. BACKGROUND

Numerical semigroups $S \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ may be defined in two equivalent yet quite distinct ways.

Definition 2.1.

- (1) As *cofinite submonoids of \mathbb{N}* . That is, as subsets $S \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ containing 0, stable under addition and with finite complement $\mathbb{N} \setminus S$.
- (2) As *subsets of \mathbb{N} of the form $S = \langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle = \mathbb{N}a_1 + \dots + \mathbb{N}a_n$, where $a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{N}_+$ and $\gcd(a_1, \dots, a_n) = 1$* .

For most numerical semigroups, going from one description to the other one is computationally costly. That is, the description of S as $S = \langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle$ does not easily yield $\mathbb{N} \setminus S$ - think of the Frobenius problem - nor conversely.

2.1. Counting numerical semigroups by genus. Given $g \geq 0$, the number n_g of numerical semigroups of genus g is finite, as easily seen. As mentioned above, the values of n_g for $g = 0, \dots, 15$ are as follows:

$$1, 1, 2, 4, 7, 12, 23, 39, 67, 118, 204, 343, 592, 1001, 1693, 2857.$$

In 2006, Maria Bras-Amorós pushed the computation of this sequence up to $g = 50$ and came up with beautiful conjectures about its growth [1].

Conjecture 2.2. *The following probably hold.*

$$(3) \quad n_g \geq n_{g-1} + n_{g-2} \quad \text{for all } g \geq 2,$$

$$(4) \quad \lim_{g \rightarrow \infty} (n_{g-1} + n_{g-2})/n_g = 1,$$

$$(5) \quad \lim_{g \rightarrow \infty} n_g/n_{g-1} = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2.$$

As (3) is still widely open, a weaker version has been formally proposed, possibly first in [11], even though the problem was already informally mentioned in [23] for instance.

Conjecture 2.3. *The inequality $n_g \geq n_{g-1}$ should hold for all $g \geq 1$.*

Zhai [22] showed that $n_g \geq n_{g-1}$ does indeed hold for all sufficiently large g , but whether it holds for all $g \geq 1$ remains open at the time of writing. See [12] for a nice survey on related questions.

2.2. The depth.

Definition 2.4. *Let S be a numerical semigroup of multiplicity m and conductor c . We call depth of S the integer $q = \lceil c/m \rceil$, and we denote it by $\text{depth}(S)$.*

The only numerical semigroup of depth 0 is $S = \mathbb{N}$. Since $c \geq m$ if $S \neq \mathbb{N}$, the numerical semigroups of depth 1 are exactly those for which $c = m$, i.e. those of the form

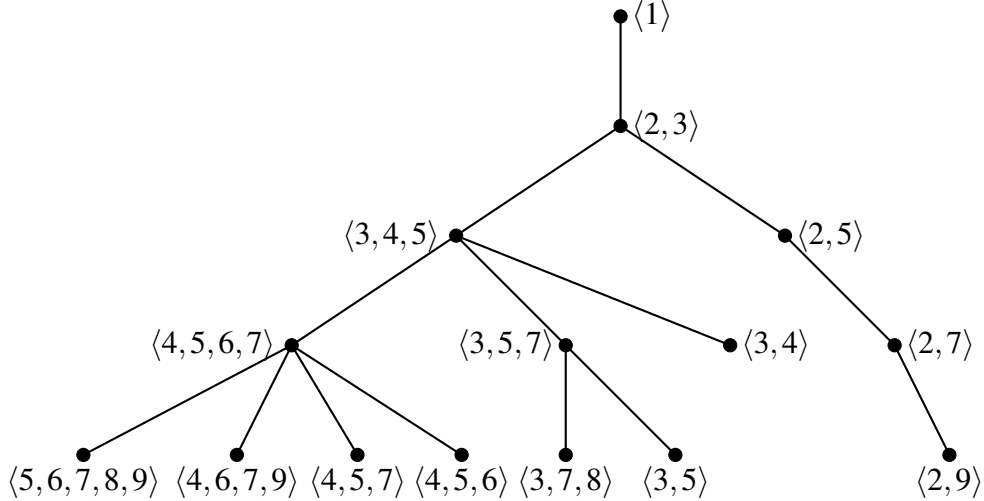
$$S = \{0\} \cup [m, \infty[$$

for some $m \geq 2$. These specific numerical semigroups are called *ordinary* in the current literature, but a more appropriate and descriptive term would be *superficial*.

The depth is an important parameter of numerical semigroups, even though it wasn't specifically named before the present paper. For instance, among various partial results, Wilf's conjecture has been shown to hold for numerical semigroups of depth $q = 2$ in [11] and in the more demanding case $q = 3$ in [6]. Moreover, near-misses in Wilf's conjecture have been constructed for depth $q \geq 4$ and embedding dimension 3 in [4], and for depth $q = 4$ and arbitrary large embedding dimension in [7]. Zhao showed that the

number of numerical semigroups of genus g and depth $q \leq 2$ is equal to the Fibonacci number F_{g+1} [23]. More importantly for this paper, Zhao conjectured in [23], and Zhai proved in [22], that ‘most’ numerical semigroups are of depth $q \leq 3$. More precisely, that *among all numerical semigroups of genus g , the proportion of those of depth $q \leq 3$ tends to 1 as g tends to infinity*. This phenomenon is illustrated in Figure 1 below.

2.3. The tree of numerical semigroups. The set of all numerical semigroups may be organized into a tree \mathcal{T} , rooted at $\mathbb{N} = \langle 1 \rangle$ of genus 0, and where for all $g \geq 0$, the g th level of \mathcal{T} consists of all n_g numerical semigroups of genus g . The construction of \mathcal{T} is as follows [16, 1]. Given a numerical semigroup S of genus $g \geq 1$, its *parent* is $\hat{S} = S \cup \{f\}$ where f is the Frobenius number of S . Then \hat{S} is also a numerical semigroup, of genus $g - 1$. Here are the first five levels of \mathcal{T} .



This illustrates the data $(n_0, n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4) = (1, 1, 2, 4, 7)$ given earlier.

As an illustration of Zhai’s result that ‘most’ numerical semigroups are of depth $q \leq 3$, Figure 1 displays the first 12 levels of \mathcal{T} , where the numerical semigroups of depth $q \leq 3$ and $q \geq 4$ are represented by black dots and smaller gray dots, respectively. The bottom line consists of $n_{11} = 343$ dots, among which there are 287 black ones.

3. GAPSETS

Definition 3.1. A gapset is a finite set $G \subset \mathbb{N}_+$ satisfying the following property: for all $z \in G$, if $z = x + y$ with $x, y \in \mathbb{N}_+$, then $x \in G$ or $y \in G$.

Notice the similarity of this definition with that of a prime ideal P in a ring R , where for any $z \in P$, any decomposition $z = xy$ with $x, y \in R$ implies $x \in P$ or $y \in P$.

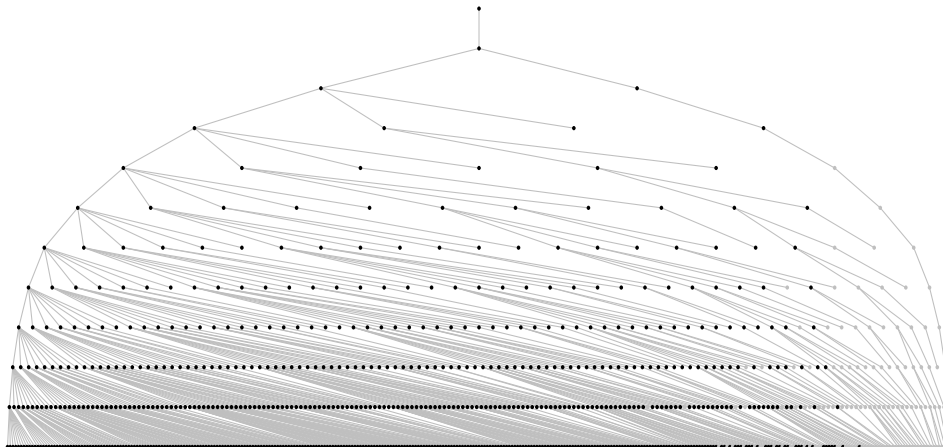


FIGURE 1. The first 12 levels of \mathcal{T} . Black dots correspond to depth $q \leq 3$.

Remark 3.2. *It follows from the definition that a gapset G is nothing else than the set of gaps of a numerical semigroup S , where $S = \mathbb{N} \setminus G$.*

One of our purposes here is to show that thinking in terms of gapsets rather than numerical semigroups proper may lead to advances on the latter. In particular, this is what originally led us to the present partial results on the Bras-Amorós conjecture $n_g \geq n_{g-1} + n_{g-2}$. Indeed, as will become clear in this paper, gapsets may be manipulated and transformed in ways which are not so conveniently expressible on the level of numerical semigroups.

We now transfer in a natural way some terminology from numerical semigroups to gapsets.

Definition 3.3. *Let $G \subset \mathbb{N}_+$ be a gapset. The multiplicity of G is the smallest integer $m \geq 1$ such that $m \notin G$, the Frobenius number of G is $f = \max G$ if $G \neq \emptyset$ and $f = -1$ otherwise, the conductor of G is $c = f + 1$, the genus of G is $g = \text{card}(G)$ and the depth of G is $q = \lceil c/m \rceil$.*

That is, the multiplicity, Frobenius number, conductor, genus and depth of a nonempty gapset G coincide with the corresponding numbers of its associated numerical semigroup $S = \mathbb{N} \setminus G$.

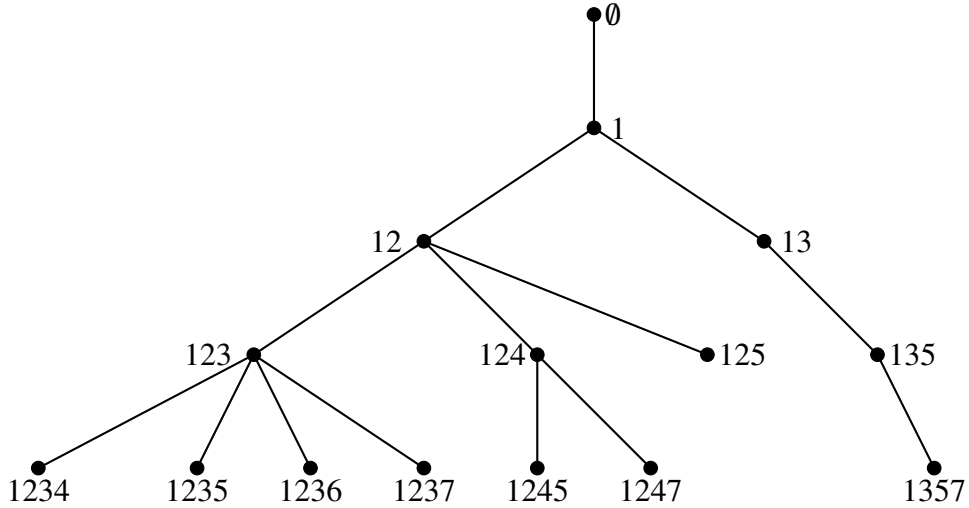
3.1. Revisiting \mathcal{T} in terms of gapsets. In order to reconstruct the tree \mathcal{T} of numerical semigroups in the setting of gapsets, we need the following lemma.

Lemma 3.4. *Every initial segment of a gapset is a gapset.*

Proof. Let G be a gapset. Let $t \in \mathbb{N}_+$ and $G' = G \cap [1, t]$. We claim that G' is a gapset. Let $z \in G'$, and assume $z = x + y$ with $1 \leq x \leq y$. Since $z \in G$,

we have $\{x, y\} \cap G \neq \emptyset$, whence $\{x, y\} \cap G' \neq \emptyset$ since $x, y \leq z \leq t$. Therefore G' is a gapset, as claimed. \square

In particular, if G is a nonempty gapset, then $G \setminus \{\max G\}$ is still a gapset. Plainly, designating the latter as the *parent* of the former exactly captures the parenthood in \mathcal{T} . This gives the following figure which is much easier to understand than the above classical one.



Conversely, the *children* of a gapset G in \mathcal{T} are exactly those gapsets H such that $H = G \sqcup \{a\}$ for some $a > \max G$. This is a finite set, since if G is of multiplicity m and conductor c , then any child $H = G \sqcup \{a\}$ of G satisfies $c \leq a \leq m + c - 1$; for if $a \geq c + m$, then $G \sqcup \{a\}$ cannot be a gapset as it contains $a = m + (a - m)$, but neither m nor $a - m$ since $a - m \geq c > \max G$.

3.2. The canonical partition.

Lemma 3.5. *Let G be a gapset of multiplicity m . Then*

$$\begin{aligned} [1, m-1] &\subseteq G, \\ G \cap m\mathbb{N} &= \emptyset. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. By definition of the multiplicity, G contains $[1, m-1]$ but not m . Let $a \geq 2$ be an integer. The formula $am = m + (a-1)m$ and induction on a imply that $am \notin G$. \square

This motivates the following notation and definition.

Notation 3.6. *Let G be a gapset of multiplicity m . We denote $G_0 = [1, m-1]$ and, more generally,*

$$(6) \quad G_i = G \cap [im + 1, (i+1)m - 1] \quad \text{for all } i \geq 0.$$

Proposition 3.7. *Let G be a gapset of multiplicity m and depth q . Let G_i be defined as in (6). Then*

$$(7) \quad G = G_0 \sqcup G_1 \sqcup \cdots \sqcup G_{q-1}$$

and $G_{q-1} \neq \emptyset$. Moreover $G_{i+1} \subseteq m + G_i$ for all $i \geq 0$.

Proof. As $G \cap m\mathbb{N} = \emptyset$, it follows that G is the disjoint union of the G_i for $i \geq 0$. Let c be the conductor of G . Then $G \subseteq [1, c-1]$. Since $(q-1)m < c \leq qm$ by definition of q , it follows that $G_i = \emptyset$ for $i \geq q$, whence (7). Let $f = c-1$. Since $f \in G$ and $f \geq (q-1)m+1$, it follows that $f \in G_{q-1}$.

It remains to show that $G_{i+1} \subseteq m + G_i$ for all $i \geq 0$. Let $x \in G_{i+1}$. Since $G_{i+1} \subseteq [(i+1)m+1, (i+2)m-1]$, we have

$$x - m \in [im+1, (i+1)m-1].$$

Now $x - m \in G$ since $x = m + (x - m)$ and $m \notin G$. So $x - m \in G_i$. \square

Definition 3.8. *Let G be a gapset. The canonical partition of G is the partition $G = G_0 \sqcup G_1 \sqcup \cdots \sqcup G_{q-1}$ given by (7).*

Remark 3.9. *The multiplicity m , genus g and depth q of a gapset G may be read off from its canonical partition $G = \sqcup_i G_i$ as follows :*

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \max(G_0) + 1, \\ g &= \sum_i |G_i|, \\ q &= \text{the number of nonempty } G_i. \end{aligned}$$

3.3. On m -extensions and m -filtrations. We shall need to consider somewhat more general finite subsets of \mathbb{N}_+ than gapsets proper.

Definition 3.10. *Let $m \in \mathbb{N}_+$. An m -extension is a finite set $A \subset \mathbb{N}_+$ containing $[1, m-1]$ and admitting a partition*

$$(8) \quad A = A_0 \sqcup A_1 \sqcup \cdots \sqcup A_t$$

for some $t \geq 0$, where $A_0 = [1, m-1]$ and $A_{i+1} \subseteq m + A_i$ for all $i \geq 0$.

In particular, an m -extension A satisfies $A \cap m\mathbb{N} = \emptyset$. Moreover, the above conditions on the A_i imply

$$(9) \quad A_i = A \cap [im+1, (i+1)m-1]$$

for all $i \geq 0$, whence the A_i are *uniquely determined* by A .

Remark 3.11. *Every gapset of multiplicity m is an m -extension. This follows from Proposition 3.7.*

Closely linked is the notion of m -filtration.

Definition 3.12. Let $m \in \mathbb{N}_+$. An m -filtration is a finite sequence $F = (F_0, F_1, \dots, F_t)$ of nonincreasing subsets of \mathbb{N}_+ such that

$$F_0 = [1, m-1] \supseteq F_1 \supseteq \dots \supseteq F_t.$$

For $m \in \mathbb{N}_+$, there is a straightforward bijection between m -extensions and m -partitions.

Proposition 3.13. Let $A = A_0 \sqcup A_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup A_t$ be an m -extension. Set $F_i = -im + A_i$ for all i . Then (F_0, F_1, \dots, F_t) is an m -filtration. Conversely, let (F_0, F_1, \dots, F_t) be an m -filtration. Set $A_i = im + F_i$ for all i , and let A be the union of the A_i . Then A is an m -extension.

Proof. We have $F_i = -im + A_i$ if and only if $A_i = im + F_i$. \square

Notation 3.14. If A is an m -extension, we denote by $F = \varphi(A)$ its associated m -filtration. Conversely, if F is an m -filtration, we denote by $A = \tau(F)$ its associated m -extension.

By the above proposition, the maps φ and τ are inverse to each other.

3.4. Gapset filtrations.

Definition 3.15. Let $G \subset \mathbb{N}_+$ be a gapset of multiplicity m . The gapset filtration associated to G is the m -filtration $F = \varphi(G)$.

By Remark 3.11, every gapset G of multiplicity m is an m -extension, whence $\varphi(G)$ is well-defined.

Concretely, let G be a gapset of multiplicity m and depth q . As in (6), let $G_i = G \cap [im + 1, (i+1)m - 1]$ for all $i \geq 0$, so that $G_0 = [1, m-1]$ and

$$G = G_0 \sqcup \dots \sqcup G_{q-1}.$$

The associated m -filtration $F = \varphi(G)$ is then given by $F = (F_0, \dots, F_{q-1})$ where $F_i = -im + G_i$ for all $i \geq 0$.

We now transfer some terminology from gapsets to gapset filtrations.

Definition 3.16. Let F be a gapset filtration. Its multiplicity, genus and depth are defined as those of its corresponding gapset $G = \tau(F)$.

Let $F = (F_0, F_1, \dots, F_{q-1})$ be a gapset filtration, and let $G = \tau(F) = \cup_i G_i$ be the corresponding gapset. It follows from Remark 3.9 and the equality $|F_i| = |G_i|$ for all i , that the genus of F is equal to $|F_0| + \dots + |F_{q-1}|$ and that its depth is equal to the number of nonzero F_i .

3.5. An example: the case of genus 6. For illustration purposes, here are the 23 numerical semigroups or gapsets of genus 6 given in two different ways.

- With minimal generators:

$\langle 2, 13 \rangle; \langle 3, 7 \rangle; \langle 3, 8, 13 \rangle; \langle 3, 10, 11 \rangle; \langle 4, 5 \rangle; \langle 4, 6, 9 \rangle; \langle 4, 6, 11, 13 \rangle; \langle 4, 7, 9 \rangle;$
 $\langle 4, 7, 10, 13 \rangle; \langle 4, 9, 10, 11 \rangle; \langle 5, 6, 7 \rangle; \langle 5, 6, 8 \rangle; \langle 5, 6, 9, 13 \rangle; \langle 5, 7, 8, 9 \rangle; \langle 5, 7, 8, 11 \rangle;$
 $\langle 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 \rangle; \langle 5, 8, 9, 11, 12 \rangle; \langle 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 \rangle; \langle 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 \rangle; \langle 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 \rangle;$
 $\langle 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 \rangle; \langle 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 \rangle; \langle 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 \rangle.$

- With the associated gapset filtration:

$(1)^6; (12)^2(2)^2; (12)^2(1)^2; (12)^3; (123)(23)(3); (123)(13)(3); (123)(13)(1);$
 $(123)(12)(2); (123)(12)(1); (123)^2; (1234)(34); (1234)(24); (1234)(23);$
 $(1234)(1)^2; (1234)(14); (1234)(13); (1234)(12); (12345)(5); (12345)(4);$
 $(12345)(3); (12345)(2); (12345)(1); (123456).$

The above notation is self-explanatory. For instance, the third element $(12)^2(1)^2$ represents the filtration $F = (\{1, 2\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1\}, \{1\})$ of multiplicity 3, corresponding to the gapset $G = \{1, 2\} \cup \{4, 5\} \cup \{7\} \cup \{10\}$ and the numerical semigroup $S = \mathbb{N} \setminus G = \{0, 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, \dots\} = \langle 3, 8, 13 \rangle$.

Remark 3.17. *Both descriptions of a numerical semigroup S , namely with minimal generators and with the associated gapset filtration, reveal its multiplicity m . The first one reveals its embedding dimension e , while the second one reveals its Frobenius number f , its genus g and its depth q .*

3.6. Some notation. We shall denote by Γ the set of all gapsets, and by $\Gamma(g)$ the subset of all gapsets of genus g . Similarly, we shall denote by \mathcal{F} the set of all gapset filtrations, and by $\mathcal{F}(g)$ the subset of all gapset filtrations of genus g . Of course, the above maps ϕ and τ provide bijections between $\Gamma(g)$ and $\mathcal{F}(g)$ for all $g \geq 0$. Thus, we have

$$n_g = |\Gamma(g)| = |\mathcal{F}(g)|$$

for all $g \geq 0$.

Furthermore, given $b \in \mathbb{N}_+$, we shall denote by $\Gamma(q \leq b)$ the subset of all gapsets of depth $q \leq b$, and by $\mathcal{F}(q \leq b)$ the corresponding subset for gapset filtrations. For a fixed genus, we shall denote by $\Gamma(g, q \leq b)$ and $\mathcal{F}(g, q \leq b)$ the subsets of $\Gamma(q \leq b)$ and $\mathcal{F}(q \leq b)$ of elements of genus g , respectively.

The case $b = 3$ is of special importance here. Thus, as in the Introduction, we set

$$n'_g = |\Gamma(g, q \leq 3)| = |\mathcal{F}(g, q \leq 3)|$$

for all $g \geq 0$.

4. THE CASE $q \leq 2$

Zhao established that *the number of numerical semigroups of genus $g \geq 0$ and depth $q \leq 2$ is equal to the Fibonacci number F_{g+1}* [23]. His proof, based on counting arguments, uses formulas expressing the Fibonacci numbers as sums of binomial coefficients. Here we prove Zhao's result bijectively, without counting.

Lemma 4.1. *Let $m \geq 1$. Every m -filtration (F_0, F_1) is a gapset filtration of multiplicity m and depth $q \leq 2$, and conversely.*

Proof. Let $F = (F_0, F_1)$ be an m -filtration. Thus $F_0 = [1, m-1]$ and $F_1 \subseteq F_0$. Let $G = \tau(F) = G_0 \cup G_1$, i.e. $G_0 = F_0$ and $G_1 = m + F_1$. Let $z \in G$. Assume $z = x + y$ with $x \leq y$ positive integers. If $z \in G_0$ then $x, y \in G_0$. If $z \in G_1$, then $z \leq 2m-1$, whence $x \leq m-1$ and so $x \in G_0$. Therefore G is a gapset, of depth $q \leq 2$, and $F = \phi(G)$ is a gapset filtration. The converse holds by definition. \square

Proposition 4.2. *For all $g \geq 2$, we have*

$$(10) \quad |\mathcal{F}(g, q \leq 2)| = |\mathcal{F}(g-1, q \leq 2)| + |\mathcal{F}(g-2, q \leq 2)|.$$

Proof. Let $F \in \mathcal{F}(g, q \leq 2)$. Let $m \geq 1$ be its multiplicity. Then $F = (F_0, F_1)$ where $F_0 = [1, m-1]$ and $F_1 \subseteq F_0$. We have $g = |F_0| + |F_1|$.

- If $g = 0$ then $F_0 = F_1 = \emptyset$, corresponding to the case $m = 1$. Thus $|\mathcal{F}(0, q \leq 2)| = 1$.

- If $g = 1$ then $F_0 = \{1\}$ and $F_1 = \emptyset$, so that $|\mathcal{F}(1, q \leq 2)| = 1$.

- If $g = 2$, then either $F_0 = [1, 2], F_1 = \emptyset$ or else $F_0 = F_1 = \{1\}$.

Hence $|\mathcal{F}(2, q \leq 2)| = 2$ and (10) holds for $g = 2$.

- Assume now $g \geq 3$. As $|F_0| + |F_1| = g$, we have $|F_0| \geq 2$, whence $m \geq 3$ since $F_0 = [1, m-1]$.

- If $\max(F_1) \leq m-2$, let $F'_0 = F_0 \setminus \{m-1\} = [1, m-2]$, $F'_1 = F_1$ and $F' = (F'_0, F'_1)$. Then F' is a gapset filtration by Lemma 4.1, of genus $g-1$. That is, $F' \in \mathcal{F}(g-1, q \leq 2)$.

- If $\max(F_1) = m-1$, let $F''_i = F_i \setminus \{m-1\}$ for $i = 0, 1$, and let $F'' = (F''_0, F''_1)$. Then $F'' \in \mathcal{F}(g-2, q \leq 2)$ by Lemma 4.1.

Clearly the maps $F \mapsto F'$ and $F \mapsto F''$, where applicable, are one-to-one, and their respective domains cover the whole of $\mathcal{F}(g, q \leq 2)$. It follows that

$$|\mathcal{F}(g, q \leq 2)| \leq |\mathcal{F}(g-1, q \leq 2)| + |\mathcal{F}(g-2, q \leq 2)|.$$

Conversely, let $F = (F_0, F_1)$ be a gapset filtration of depth $q \leq 2$. Let m be its multiplicity, so that $F_0 = [1, m-1]$. Let

$$\widehat{F}_0 = F_0 \cup \{m\}, \widehat{F}_1 = F_1 \cup \{m\}, \widehat{F} = (\widehat{F}_0, F_1), \widehat{\widehat{F}} = (\widehat{F}_0, \widehat{F}_1).$$

Then both \widehat{F} and $\widehat{\widehat{F}}$ are gapset filtrations by Lemma 4.1. Moreover, we have $\text{genus}(\widehat{F}) = \text{genus}(F) + 1$ and $\text{genus}(\widehat{\widehat{F}}) = \text{genus}(F) + 2$. Finally, the maps $F \mapsto \widehat{F}$ and $F \mapsto \widehat{\widehat{F}}$ are one-to-one and have disjoint images in $\mathcal{F}(q \leq 2)$, since gapset filtrations of the form \widehat{F} are *characterized* by the property that their two pieces have the same maximal element m . Therefore

$$|\mathcal{F}(g, q \leq 2)| \geq |\mathcal{F}(g-1, q \leq 2)| + |\mathcal{F}(g-2, q \leq 2)|$$

and the proof is complete. \square

Corollary 4.3. *For all $g \geq 0$, we have $|\mathcal{F}(g, q \leq 2)| = F_{g+1}$, where F_n denote the n th Fibonacci number.*

Proof. The formula holds for $g = 0, 1$. By (10), the numbers $|\mathcal{F}(g, q \leq 2)|$ satisfy the same recurrence relation as the Fibonacci numbers. Hence the formula holds for all $g \geq 0$. \square

5. A LOWER BOUND ON n'_g

Recall that we denote by \mathcal{F} the set of all gapsets, and by $\mathcal{F}(g)$ the subset of all those of genus g . Moreover, given a set \mathcal{C} of conditions, we denote by $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{C})$ and $\mathcal{F}(g, \mathcal{C})$ the subset of elements of \mathcal{F} and $\mathcal{F}(g)$ satisfying \mathcal{C} , respectively.

Similar constructions as for $q \leq 2$ will work for $q \leq 3$. Thus, we shall define two self-maps on $\mathcal{F}(q \leq 3)$ which increase the multiplicity by 1, and the genus by 1 and 2, respectively.

Notation 5.1. *Let $m \in \mathbb{N}_+$, and let $F = (F_0, F_1, F_2)$ be an m -filtration of length at most 3, so that $F_0 = [1, m-1] \supseteq F_1 \supseteq F_2$. We denote*

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1(F) &= (F_0 \sqcup \{m\}, F_1, F_2), \\ \alpha_2(F) &= (F_0 \sqcup \{m\}, F_1 \sqcup \{m\}, F_2). \end{aligned}$$

Then both $\alpha_1(F), \alpha_2(F)$ are $(m+1)$ -filtrations, as their first part is $[1, m]$.

Proposition 5.2. *Let $F = (F_0, F_1, F_2)$ be a gapset filtration of genus g . Then $\alpha_1(F), \alpha_2(F)$ are gapset filtrations of genus $g+1, g+2$, respectively.*

Proof. Let m be the multiplicity of F , so that $F_0 = [1, m-1]$. Let

$$G = \tau(F) = G_0 \sqcup G_1 \sqcup G_2$$

be the corresponding gapset, i.e. with $G_1 = m + F_1$ and $G_2 = 2m + F_2$. We have $G_1 \subseteq [m + 1, 2m - 1]$ and $G_2 \subseteq [2m + 1, 3m - 1]$.

Let $H = H_0 \sqcup H_1 \sqcup H_2$ be the $(m + 1)$ -extension corresponding to $\alpha_1(F)$, i.e. $H = \tau(\alpha_1(F))$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} H_0 &= F_0 \sqcup \{m\} = [1, m], \\ H_1 &= (m + 1) + F_1, \\ H_2 &= 2(m + 1) + F_2, \end{aligned}$$

so that $H_1 = 1 + G_1$, $H_2 = 2 + G_2$. It follows that

$$(11) \quad H_1 \subseteq [m + 2, 2m],$$

$$(12) \quad H_2 \subseteq [2m + 3, 3m + 1].$$

Note that $|G| = g$ and $|H| = g + 1$. We claim that H is a gapset. Let $z \in H$, and assume $z = x + y$ with x, y integers such that $1 \leq x \leq y$. We need show

$$(13) \quad x \in H \text{ or } y \in H.$$

- If $z \in H_0$, then $x, y \in H_0$ as well and we are done.
- Assume $z \in H_1$. Then $z \leq 2m$ by (11). Hence $x \leq m$, i.e. $x \in H_0$ and we are done.
- Finally, assume $z \in H_2$. Then $z \leq 3m + 1$ by (12). If $x \leq m$, then $x \in H_0$ and we are done. Assume now $x \geq m + 1$. Then $y \leq 2m$ since $z \leq 3m + 1$. Consider

$$z' = z - 2 = (x - 1) + (y - 1).$$

Then $z' \in G_2$ by construction. Since G is a gapset, it follows that $x - 1 \in G$ or $y - 1 \in G$. More precisely, since $m \leq x - 1 \leq y - 1 \leq 2m - 1$, we have $x - 1 \in G_1$ or $y - 1 \in G - 1$. Hence $x \in H_1$ or $y \in H_1$ and so (13) again holds, as desired.

Let now H' be the $(m + 1)$ -extension corresponding to the filtration $\alpha_2(F)$, i.e. $H' = \tau(\alpha_2(F))$. Then $H' = H \cup \{2m + 1\}$. Since $2m + 1 \notin H$, we have $|H'| = |H| + 1 = g + 2$. We have already shown that H is a gapset. In order to show that H' also is, it remains to show that for any integer decomposition $2m + 1 = x + y$ with $1 \leq x \leq y$, we have $x \in H'$ or $y \in H'$. But this is easy, since then $x \leq m$ and so $x \in H'$.

We conclude, as claimed, that $\alpha_1(F), \alpha_2(F)$ are gapset filtrations of genus $g + 1, g + 2$, respectively. Both are of depth $q \leq 3$ and multiplicity $m + 1$, since they contain $[1, m]$ but not $m + 1$. \square

Note that the corresponding statement is no longer true in general for depth $q \geq 4$. For instance, $(1)^4$ is a gapset filtration of multiplicity 2 and depth 4, but $(12)(1)^3$ is no longer a gapset filtration, since its associated set $G = \tau((12)(1)^3) = \{1, 2\} \sqcup \{4\} \sqcup \{7\} \sqcup \{10\}$ contains $10 = 5 + 5$ but not 5 and therefore is not a gapset.

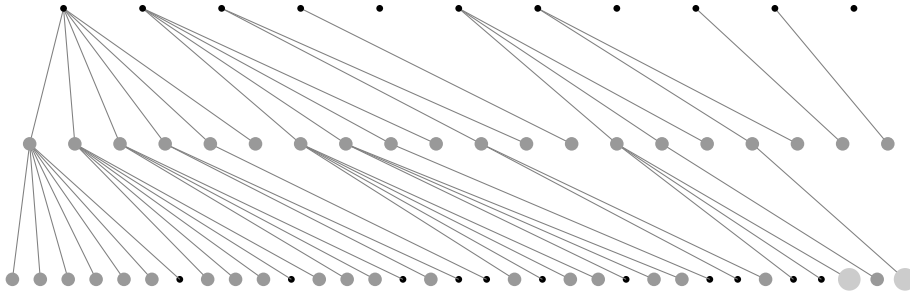


FIGURE 2. Disjoint embeddings of levels 5,6 into level 7 of \mathcal{T}' .

The above result implies that α_1, α_2 induce two well-defined injective maps

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2: \mathcal{F}(q \leq 3) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(q \leq 3).$$

Proposition 5.3. *We have $\text{Im}(\alpha_1) \cap \text{Im}(\alpha_2) = \emptyset$.*

Proof. Let $F = (F_0, F_1, F_2) \in \mathcal{F}(q \leq 3)$. It follows from the definition of the maps α_i that if $F \in \text{Im}(\alpha_1)$, then $\max F_0 > \max F_1$, whereas if $F \in \text{Im}(\alpha_2)$, then $\max F_0 = \max F_1$. Therefore F cannot belong to both. \square

Corollary 5.4. *For all $g \geq 2$, we have $n'_g \geq n'_{g-1} + n'_{g-2}$.*

Proof. Indeed, the above results imply that, for $g \geq 2$, the set $\mathcal{F}(g, q \leq 3)$ contains disjoint copies of $\mathcal{F}(g-1, q \leq 3)$ and $\mathcal{F}(g-2, q \leq 3)$. Whence the inequality $|\mathcal{F}(g, q \leq 3)| \geq |\mathcal{F}(g-1, q \leq 3)| + |\mathcal{F}(g-2, q \leq 3)|$. \square

Corollary 5.4 and its proof are illustrated in Figure 2. Let $\mathcal{T}' = \mathcal{F}(q \leq 3)$ considered as a subtree of \mathcal{T} . Then \mathcal{T}' has n'_g vertices at level g for all $g \geq 0$. Figure 2 shows the levels $g = 5, 6, 7$ of \mathcal{T}' . There are $n'_5 = 11$ vertices pictured \cdot at level 5, and $n'_6 = 20$ vertices pictured \bullet at level 6. Level 7 of \mathcal{T}' is seen to contain disjoint copies of levels 5 and 6, plus two more vertices pictured \bullet , thereby accounting for all $n'_7 = 33$ vertices at that level.

Remark 5.5. *Replacing $q \leq 3$ by $q = 4$ in Corollary 5.4, the corresponding inequality seems to hold for all $g \geq 2$, except for $g = 5$ since the values of $|\mathcal{F}(g, q = 4)|$ for $g = 3, 4, 5$ are 0, 1, 0. By contrast, for $q = 5$, the corresponding inequality almost completely fails, at least apparently, as we conjecture that*

$$|\mathcal{F}(g, q = 5)| < |\mathcal{F}(g-1, q = 5)| + |\mathcal{F}(g-2, q = 5)|$$

holds for all $g \geq 21$.

Nevertheless, replacing $q = d$ by $q \leq d$ as in Corollary 5.4 for $d = 3$, we have the following conjecture.

Conjecture 5.6. *For all $d, g \geq 2$, we have*

$$|\mathcal{F}(g, q \leq d)| \geq |\mathcal{F}(g-1, q \leq d)| + |\mathcal{F}(g-2, q \leq d)|.$$

This conjecture may be seen as a refinement of the conjecture $n_g \geq n_{g-1} + n_{g-2}$ for all $g \geq 2$. Corollaries 4.3 and 5.4 show that it holds for $d = 2$ and $d = 3$, respectively.

6. AN UPPER BOUND ON n'_g

Having just proved the lower bound $n'_g \geq n'_{g-1} + n'_{g-2}$ for all $g \geq 2$, we now establish the upper bound

$$n'_g \leq n'_{g-1} + n'_{g-2} + n'_{g-3}$$

for all $g \geq 3$.

6.1. The images of α_1, α_2 . We first determine the respective images in $\mathcal{F}(g, q \leq 3)$ of the maps α_1, α_2 .

Proposition 6.1. *Let $F = (F_0, F_1, F_2) \in \mathcal{F}(g, q \leq 3)$ with $g \geq 2$. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} F \in \text{Im}(\alpha_1) &\iff \max F_0 > \max F_1, \\ F \in \text{Im}(\alpha_2) &\iff \max F_0 = \max F_1 > \max F_2. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Let $F = (F_0, F_1, F_2)$ be a gapset filtration of genus g . By construction of the map α_i , the stated condition for F to belong to $\text{Im}(\alpha_i)$ is necessary. We now prove that it is sufficient. Let $m \geq 2$ be the multiplicity of F , so that

$$[1, m-1] = F_0 \supseteq F_1 \supseteq F_2.$$

Thus $\max F_0 = m-1$, and we have two cases to consider:

Case 1. $\max F_1 < m-1$.

Case 2. $\max F_2 < \max F_1 = m-1$.

Thus $\max F_2 \leq m-2$ in both cases. We claim that $F \in \text{Im}(\alpha_1)$ in Case 1 and $F \in \text{Im}(\alpha_2)$ in Case 2.

Let $G = \tau(F) = G_0 \cup G_1 \cup G_2$, where $G_i = im + F_i$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$. Then G is a gapset by hypothesis.

Consider the $(m-1)$ -filtration $F' = (F'_0, F'_1, F'_2)$, where

$$F'_0 = F_0 \setminus \{m-1\} = [1, m-2], \quad F'_1 = F_1 \setminus \{m-1\}, \quad F'_2 = F_2.$$

Note that $F'_1 = F_1$ in Case 1. Let G' be the corresponding $(m-1)$ -extension, i.e. $G' = \tau(F') = G'_0 \cup G'_1 \cup G'_2$, where $G'_i = i(m-1) + F'_i$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$. That is, we have

$$G'_0 = F'_0 = [1, m-2], \quad G'_1 = (m-1) + F'_1, \quad G'_2 = 2(m-1) + F_2.$$

Note that $|G'| = g - 1$ in Case 1 and $|G'| = g - 2$ in Case 2. We claim that G' is a gapset in both cases.

To start with, it follows from Lemma 4.1 that $G'_0 \cup G'_1$ is a gapset of depth at most 2. Let now $z \in G'_2$, and let $z = x + y$ with $1 \leq x \leq y$. We must show that x or y belongs to G' .

- If $x \leq m - 2$ then $x \in F'_0 = G'_0 \subseteq G'$ and we are done in this case.

- Assume now $x \geq m - 1$. Since $z \in G'_2 = 2(m - 1) + F_2$, we have $z = 2(m - 1) + t$ with $t \in F_2$. Since $\max F_2 \leq m - 2$ in both cases, we have $z \leq 3m - 4$. Since $x + y = z$ and $x \geq m - 1$, it follows that $y \leq 2m - 3$. Thus so far, we have

$$m - 1 \leq x \leq y \leq 2m - 3.$$

Now $(x + 1) + (y + 1) = z + 2 = 2m + t$, and $2m + t \in G_2$ since $t \in F_2$. Therefore $x + 1$ or $y + 1$ belongs to G since G is a gapset. It follows that $x + 1$ or $y + 1$ belongs to G_1 , as $m \leq x + 1 \leq y + 1 \leq 2m - 2$ and $\max G_0 = m - 1$, $\min G_2 \geq 2m + 1$. Therefore x or y belongs to $G_1 - 1 = (m + F_1) - 1 = (m - 1) + F_1$.

- In Case 1, we have $F'_1 = F_1$, thus x or y belongs to $(m - 1) + F'_1 = G'_1 \subseteq G'$ and we are done in this case. We conclude that F' is a gapset filtration on genus $g - 1$, and $F = \alpha_1(F')$ by construction, so that $F \in \text{Im}(\alpha_1)$.

- In Case 2, we have $F'_1 = F_1 \setminus \{m - 1\}$. Now since $x \leq y \leq 2m - 3 = (m - 1) + (m - 2)$, it follows that x or y in fact belongs to $(m - 1) + F_1 \setminus \{m - 1\} = (m - 1) + F'_1 = G'_1$. Whence x or y belongs to G' as desired. We conclude here again that F' is a gapset filtration, now of genus $g - 2$, and $F = \alpha_2(F'')$ by construction, so that $F \in \text{Im}(\alpha_2)$. \square

6.2. Trimming the maximal elements.

Proposition 6.2. *Let $F = (F_0, F_1, F_2)$ be a gapset filtration of multiplicity $m + 1 \geq 2$ and depth 3, so that $F_0 = [1, m] \supseteq F_1 \supseteq F_2 \neq \emptyset$. Let $a_i = \max F_i$ and $F'_i = F_i \setminus \{a_i\}$ for all i . Let*

$$F' = (F'_0, F'_1, F'_2).$$

Then F' is a gapset filtration.

Proof. We have $m = a_0 \geq a_1 \geq a_2 \geq 1$. Let $G = \tau(F)$ and $G' = \tau(F')$. Then $G = G_0 \sqcup G_1 \sqcup G_2$ and $G' = G'_0 \sqcup G'_1 \sqcup G'_2$, where

$$\begin{aligned} G_i &= i(m + 1) + F_i, \\ G'_i &= im + F'_i \end{aligned}$$

for $0 \leq i \leq 2$ by construction. By hypothesis G is a gapset, and we claim that G' also is. If $F'_2 = \emptyset$, the claim is true since then $F' = (F'_0, F'_1)$ is of length at most 2.

Assume now $F'_2 \neq \emptyset$. Let $z \in G'_2$. Then $z = 2m + b$ for some $b \in F'_2$, with $b < a_2 \leq m$ by construction. Assume $z = x + y$ for some integers $1 \leq x \leq y$. It suffices to show $\{x, y\} \cap G' \neq \emptyset$ in order to conclude the proof.

• If $x \leq m - 1$, we are done since then $x \in G'_0 = F'_0 = [1, m - 1]$.

• Assume now $x \geq m$. Since $x + y = z = 2m + b \leq 3m - 1$, it follows that $y \leq 2m - 1$. We have $z + 2 = 2(m + 1) + b \in G_2$. Since G is a gapset and $z + 2 = (x + 1) + (y + 1)$, it follows that $\{x + 1, y + 1\} \cap G \neq \emptyset$. More precisely, since $\max G_0 = m$, $\min G_2 \geq 2m + 3$ and $m + 1 \leq x + 1 \leq y + 1 \leq 2m$, we have $\{x + 1, y + 1\} \cap G_1 \neq \emptyset$. Subtracting $m + 1$ yields

$$(14) \quad \{x - m, y - m\} \cap F_1 \neq \emptyset.$$

If $\{x - m, y - m\} \cap F'_1 \neq \emptyset$, we are done since then $\{x, y\} \cap G'_1 \neq \emptyset$. Assume now $\{x - m, y - m\} \cap F'_1 = \emptyset$. Then (14) implies $\{x - m, y - m\} \cap F_1 = \{a_1\}$. Therefore either $x - m = a_1$ or $y - m = a_1$, whence $y - m \geq a_1$ since $y \geq x$. But then

$$2m + b = z = x + y \geq x + a_1 + m.$$

Hence $m + b \geq x + a_1$. This implies $x \leq m + (b - a_1) < m$ since $b < a_2 \leq a_1$ as noted earlier, a contradiction with the current case $x \geq m$. Hence the hypothesis $\{x - m, y - m\} \cap F'_1 = \emptyset$ is absurd. Therefore $\{x, y\} \cap G'_1 \neq \emptyset$ and the proof is complete. \square

The above result no longer holds in general for depth $q \geq 4$. The smallest gapset filtration for which suppressing the max of the pieces fails to preserve the gapset property is (123)(13)³. This corresponds to the gapset $\{1, 2, 3\} \cup \{5, 7\} \cup \{9, 11\} \cup \{13, 15\}$. Suppressing the max's yields the filtration (12)(1)³. It corresponds to the set $\{1, 2\} \cup \{4\} \cup \{7\} \cup \{10\}$ which is not a gapset since it contains $10 = 5 + 5$ but not 5.

Corollary 6.3. *Let (F_0, F_1, F_2) be a gapset filtration such that $\max F_0 = \max F_1 = \max F_2 = m$. Let $F'_i = F_i \setminus \{m\}$. Then (F'_0, F'_1, F'_2) is a gapset filtration.*

Proof. Follows as a special case of the above proposition. \square

6.3. Main result. We are now in a position to state and prove our main estimates of n'_g .

Theorem 6.4. *Let n'_g denote the number of gapsets of genus g and depth $q \leq 3$. Then*

$$n'_{g-1} + n'_{g-2} \leq n'_g \leq n'_{g-1} + n'_{g-2} + n'_{g-3}$$

for all $g \geq 3$.

Proof. The lower bound has been established in Corollary 5.4. We now prove the upper bound. The statement holds for $g = 3, 4, 5$. Let $g \geq 6$, and

set $X = \mathcal{F}(g, q \leq 3)$. Consider the partition $X = X_1 \sqcup X_2 \sqcup X_3$, where for $F = (F_0, F_1, F_2) \in X$, we set

- $F \in X_1 \iff \max(F_0) > \max(F_1)$,
- $F \in X_2 \iff \max(F_0) = \max(F_1) > \max(F_2)$,
- $F \in X_3 \iff \max(F_0) = \max(F_1) = \max(F_2)$.

It follows from Proposition 6.1 that $F \in X_1$ if and only if $F \in \text{Im}(\alpha_1)$, and $F \in X_2$ if and only if $F \in \text{Im}(\alpha_2)$. Thus $|X_1| = n'_{g-1}$, $|X_2| = n'_{g-2}$. Moreover, it follows from Corollary 6.3 that X_3 may be embedded into $\mathcal{F}(g-3, q \leq 3)$, by removing the common max of F_0, F_1, F_2 . Whence

$$|X \setminus (X_1 \sqcup X_2)| \leq |\mathcal{F}(g-3, q \leq 3)| = n'_{g-3}$$

and the proof is complete. \square

Recall that the *tribonacci sequence* is the integer sequence $(T_n)_{n \geq 0}$ defined recursively by $T_0 = 0$, $T_1 = 1$, $T_2 = 1$ and $T_n = T_{n-1} + T_{n-2} + T_{n-3}$ for all $n \geq 3$. See e.g. Wikipedia [20]. The first few terms of this sequence are

$$0, 1, 1, 2, 4, 7, 13, 24, 44, 81, 149, 274, 504, 927, 1705, \dots$$

In analogy with the Fibonacci sequence, there is an exact formula for T_n in terms of the three roots of the polynomial $x^3 - x^2 - x - 1$. The growth rate of this sequence is given by $T_n/T_{n-1} \rightarrow t \sim 1.839$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, where

$$t = \frac{1 + \sqrt[3]{19 + 3\sqrt{33}} + \sqrt[3]{19 - 3\sqrt{33}}}{3}$$

is the only real root of $x^3 - x^2 - x - 1$ and is called the *tribonacci constant*.

Corollary 6.5. *For all $g \geq 3$, we have*

$$2F_g \leq n'_g \leq T_{g+1}.$$

Note that the claimed inequality $n'_g \geq 2F_g$ is a strengthening of the inequality $n_g \geq 2F_g$ proved in [2].

Proof. We have $(n'_2, n'_4) = (2, 4) = (2F_2, 2F_3)$. Since $n'_{g+2} \geq n'_{g+1} + n'_g$ and $F_{g+2} = F_{g+1} + F_g$ for all $g \geq 0$, the inequality $n'_g \geq 2F_g$ follows by induction on g .

As for the upper bound, we have $(n'_1, n'_2, n'_3) = (1, 2, 4) = (T_2, T_3, T_4)$. By Theorem 6.4 and the recurrence relation of the T_n , the inequality $n'_g \leq T_{g+1}$ again follows by induction on g . \square

Going to higher genus yields better estimates.

Corollary 6.6. *For all $g \geq 58$, we have*

$$7.8F_g \leq n'_g \leq \frac{7}{1000} T_{g+1}.$$

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned} (n'_{58}, n'_{59}, n'_{60}) &= (4615547228454, 7504199621406, 12197944701688) \\ (F_{58}, F_{59}, F_{60}) &= (591286729879, 956722026041, 1548008755920) \\ (T_{58}, T_{59}, T_{60}) &= (752145307699165, 1383410902447554, 2544489349890656). \end{aligned}$$

The stated inequalities hold for $g = 58, 59, 60$ and hence for all $g \geq 58$ by Theorem 6.4 and the recurrence relations of the Fibonacci and the tribonacci numbers. In fact, for the lower bound we have the slightly better estimate

$$(15) \quad n'_g \geq 7.84F_g$$

for all $g \geq 59$, since it holds for $g = 59, 60$. □

Corollary 6.7. *For all $g \geq 59$, we have*

$$(16) \quad n_g \geq 7.84F_g.$$

Proof. Follows from the inequality $n_g \geq n'_g$ and (15). □

As far as we know, inequality (16) is the best currently available lower bound on n_g for large g .

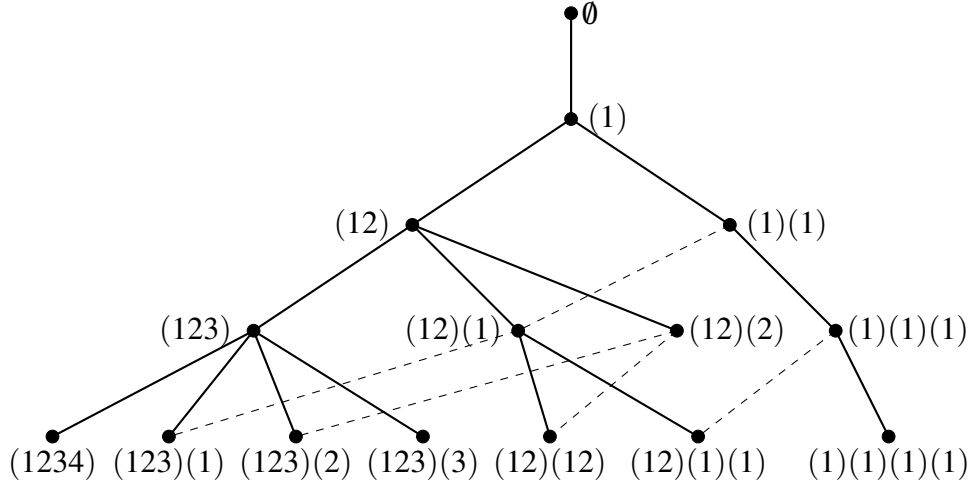
7. THE GAPSETS GRAPH

In this section, we show that the tree \mathcal{T} is naturally embedded in a larger graph, which is easy to describe in terms of gapsets, or gapset filtrations, and which was actually discovered in this language.

Definition 7.1. *Let F, F' be gapset filtrations of genus g, g' respectively, where $F = (F_0, \dots, F_{q-1})$, $F' = (F'_0, \dots, F'_{q'-1})$. We put an edge between F, F' if*

- $g' = g + 1$
- F' is a refinement of F , i.e. if $F'_i \supseteq F_i$ for all i .

Clearly, all edges of the original tree \mathcal{T} remain edges in the above new sense. But now new edges appear. In the figure below, the new edges are the dotted ones.



Remark 7.2. While the original tree \mathcal{T} has many leaves, i.e. vertices of degree 1, this is no longer the case in our graph: every vertex has at least one child, as easily seen.

Note also that the injective maps described in preceding sections use the new edges of this graph, not those of its subtree \mathcal{T} .

8. GOING FURTHER

Here we characterize gapset filtrations of multiplicity 3 and 4, respectively. The proofs will appear in a subsequent paper using more tools. We also formulate two conjectures both implying $n_{g+1} \geq n_g$ for all $g \geq 0$.

8.1. The case $m = 3$.

Theorem 8.1. Let $a \geq 1, b \geq 0$. Then

- $(12)^a(1)^b$ is a gapset filtration if and only if $b \leq a + 1$
- $(12)^a(2)^b$ is a gapset filtration if and only if $b \leq a$.

Corollary 8.2. For all $g \geq 1$, there is an explicit injection

$$\mathcal{F}(g, m = 3) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(g + 1, m = 3).$$

8.2. The case $m = 4$.

Theorem 8.3. Let $a \geq 1, b, c \geq 0$. Then

- $(123)^a(12)^b(1)^c$ is a gapset filtration $\iff b, c \leq a + 1$
- $(123)^a(12)^b(2)^c$ is a gapset filtration $\iff b + c \leq a + 1, c \leq a + b$
- $(123)^a(13)^b(1)^c$ is a gapset filtration $\iff c \leq a + 1$
- $(123)^a(13)^b(3)^c$ is a gapset filtration $\iff c \leq a$
- $(123)^a(23)^b(2)^c$ is a gapset filtration $\iff b + c \leq a$

- $(123)^a(23)^b(3)^c$ is a gapset filtration $\iff b, c \leq a$.

Corollary 8.4. *For all $g \geq 1$, there is an explicit injection*

$$\mathcal{F}(g, m = 4) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(g + 1, m = 4).$$

Here is a hopefully temporary paradox. The subtrees of \mathcal{T} for $m = 3$ and for $m = 4$ grow pretty slowly, but proving their growth via Theorems 8.1 and 8.3 and their corollaries is relatively easy and will be done in a forthcoming paper. On the other hand, computations show that the larger m is, the more vigorous the growth of the corresponding subtree is. However, *proving* that growth is still an open problem.

8.3. Two conjectures. We conclude this paper with two conjectures which would both imply Conjecture 2.3, namely $n_{g+1} \geq n_g$ for all $g \geq 0$. The first one would further confirm that ‘most’ numerical semigroups are of depth $q \leq 3$.

Conjecture 8.5. *One has $n'_{g+1} \geq 1.38n_g$ for all $g \geq 1$, and $n'_{g+1} \geq 1.5n_g$ for all $g \geq 49$.*

The available data, namely the values of n'_g for $1 \leq g \leq 60$ given in the Appendix and the values of n_g given in [9], show that *Conjecture 8.5 holds for all $1 \leq g \leq 59$.*

Indeed, for $1 \leq g \leq 59$, the minimum of n'_{g+1}/n_g is found to be attained at $g = 18$, for which we have $n'_{19}/n_{18} \sim 1.3806341$. For $1 \leq g \leq 5$, the values of n'_{g+1}/n_g are

$$2, 2, 1.5, 1 + 4/7, 1 + 2/3,$$

respectively, and yield $n'_{g+1}/n_g \geq 1.5$ in this range. A graphical representation of n'_{g+1}/n_g in the range $6 \leq g \leq 59$ is given in Figure 3. The available data shows that $n'_{g+1}/n_g \geq 1.5$ holds for all $49 \leq g \leq 59$, and most probably beyond as well.

Our second conjecture states that the growth of the number of vertices of given genus should hold for many infinite subtrees of \mathcal{T} .

Conjecture 8.6. *Let S be a numerical semigroup such that the subtree $\mathcal{T}(S)$ of \mathcal{T} rooted at S is infinite. Then the successive levels of $\mathcal{T}(S)$ have non-decreasing cardinalities.*

An interesting particular case is that of $S_m = \{0\} \cup [m, \infty[$. The conjecture seems to hold for S_m and any $m \geq 2$. Since every numerical semigroup $S \neq \mathbb{N}$ is a descendant of some S_m with $m \geq 2$, the validity of the above conjecture for S_m for all $m \geq 2$ would imply the conjecture $n_g \geq n_{g-1}$ for

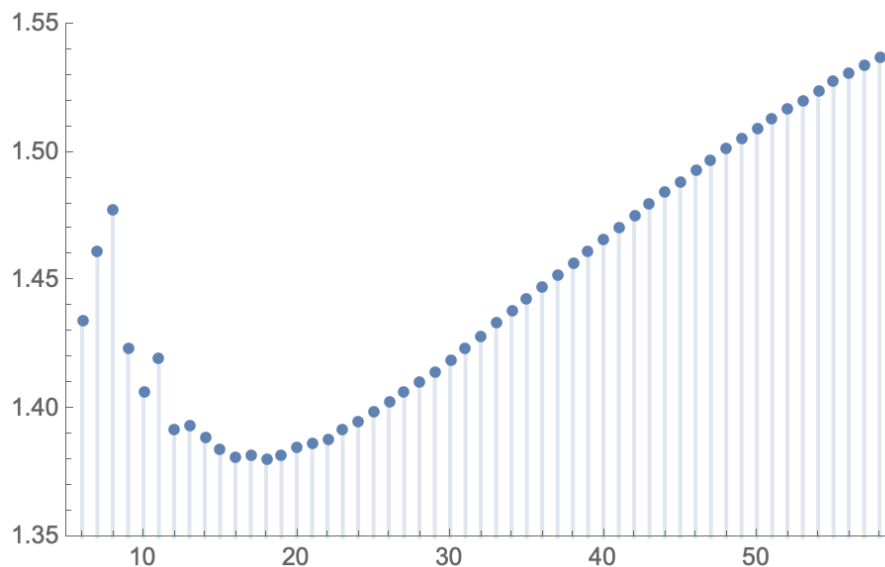


FIGURE 3. The quotient n'_{g+1}/n_g for $6 \leq g \leq 59$

all $g \geq 1$. The cases $m = 3, 4, 5$ have been established in [10] with computational methods. Our characterization above for $m = 3, 4$ yields a simpler proof in these two cases. Finally, it would be very interesting to determine the asymptotic growth rate of these particular subtrees $\mathcal{T}(S_m)$.

9. APPENDIX

Here is the sequence of n'_g for $g = 1, \dots, 60$, computed using the fast algorithms developed in [9] and made on CALCULCO, the high performance computing platform of our university [3].

1, 2, 4, 6, 11, 20, 33, 57, 99, 168, 287, 487, 824, 1395,
 2351, 3954, 6636, 11116, 18593, 31042, 51780, 86223,
 143317, 237936, 394532, 653420, 1080981, 1786328,
 2948836, 4863266, 8013802, 13194529, 21707242, 35684639,
 58618136, 96221845, 157840886, 258749944, 423906805,
 694076610, 1135816798, 1857750672, 3037078893,
 4962738376, 8105674930, 13233250642, 21595419304,
 35227607540, 57443335681, 93635242237, 152577300884,
 248541429293, 404736945777, 658898299876, 1072361202701,
 1744802234628, 2838171714880, 4615547228454,
 7504199621406, 12197944701688.

FIGURE 4. The sequence of n'_g for $g = 1, \dots, 60$

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