

Algebra Univers. (2019) 80:22  
© 2019 The Author(s)  
1420-8911/19/020001-18  
published online May 22, 2019  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00012-019-0596-2>

Algebra Universalis



# The fine- and generative spectra of varieties of monounary algebras

Kamilla Kátai-Urbán, András Pongrácz and Csaba Szabó

**Abstract.** In this paper we present recursive formulas to compute the fine spectrum and generative spectrum of each of the varieties of monounary algebras. Hence, an asymptotic or log-asymptotic estimation for the number of  $n$ -generated and  $n$ -element algebras is given in every variety of monounary algebras. These results provide infinitely many examples of spectra with different orders of magnitude that are asymptotically bigger than any polynomial and smaller than any exponential function.

**Mathematics Subject Classification.** 05A15, 05A16, 05C30, 08A60, 03C05.

**Keywords.** Asymptotic, Generative spectrum, Fine spectrum, Monounary.

## 1. Introduction

For a variety of algebras  $\mathcal{V}$  let  $g_{\mathcal{V}}(n)$  denote the number of  $n$ -generated algebras in  $\mathcal{V}$ , and let  $f_{\mathcal{V}}(n)$  denote the number of  $n$ -element algebras in  $\mathcal{V}$  up to isomorphism. The sequences  $(g_{\mathcal{V}}(n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  and  $(f_{\mathcal{V}}(n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  are called the *generative spectrum* and the *fine spectrum* of  $\mathcal{V}$ , respectively. For a detailed introduction into generative- and fine spectra, see [1]. The asymptotic behaviour of these sequences for certain varieties of algebras is often strongly related to the algebraic properties of the structures in the variety. For example, a finitely generated variety  $\mathcal{V}$  of groups is nilpotent if and only if  $g_{\mathcal{V}}(n)$  is at most polynomial, and a finite ring  $R$  generates a variety with at most exponential

---

Presented by M. Ploščica.

The authors were supported by the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (OTKA) Grant No. K109185. Furthermore, the research was supported by the EFOP-3.6.2-16-2017-00015 project, which has been supported by the European Union, co-financed by the European Social Fund, by the National Research, Development and Innovation Fund of Hungary, financed under the FK 124814 and PD 125160 funding schemes, the János Bolyai Research Scholarship of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and by the ÚNKP-18-4 New National Excellence Program of the Ministry of Human Capacities.

generative spectrum if and only if the square of the Jacobson radical of  $R$  is trivial [1]. The infinite counterpart of our problems is widely investigated in model theory. The famous Vaught conjecture says that the cardinality of the set of non-isomorphic models of any first-order theory in a countable language is either countable or continuum. In [4, 5] the conjecture is verified for varieties of algebras.

A monounary algebra,  $\mathcal{A} = (A; u)$  is an algebra with a single unary operation  $u$ . The theory of monounary algebras is well-developed, for a recent monograph see [9]. All varieties of monounary algebras were classified by Jacobs and Schwabauer [7]. Every variety of monounary algebras can be defined by a single identity. The variety  $\mathcal{V}_{k,d}$  is defined by the equation  $u^{k+d}(x) = u^k(x)$ , and the variety  $\mathcal{V}_k$  is defined by the equation  $u^k(x) = u^k(y)$ , where  $u^0 = \text{id}$ ,  $u^1 = u$ , and in general  $u^{n+1} = u \circ u^n$ .

In [6] a formula was obtained for the number of  $n$ -element monounary algebras. Let  $M_n$  and  $C_n$  denote the number of monounary algebras and connected monounary algebras, respectively. It was shown in [6] that  $\log_\alpha C_n \sim \log_\alpha M_n \sim n$  for a constant  $\alpha \approx 2.95576$ . In our terminology, this result shows the log-asymptotic behaviour of the fine spectrum of the variety  $\mathcal{V}_{0,0}$ , the class of all monounary algebras. In [1], several results were proven about the growth rate of the generative spectrum of varieties. In many cases, the spectrum is at most polynomial (e.g., pure sets, vector spaces over finite fields) or at least exponential (e.g., Boolean algebras, semilattices). The variety  $\mathcal{V}_2$  is mentioned in [1] as an interesting example for a locally finite variety whose generative spectrum is bigger than any polynomial and smaller than any exponential function. It was explicitly calculated there that the number of non-isomorphic  $n$ -generated algebras in  $\mathcal{V}_2$  is bigger than  $p(n)$  and smaller than  $(n+1)^2 p(n)$ , where  $p(n)$  is the number of partitions of  $n$ . An asymptotic formula for the fine spectrum of  $\mathcal{V}_2$  and the log-asymptotic behaviour of the fine spectrum of  $\mathcal{V}_k$  were determined in [10] for all  $k$ .

The goal of the present paper is to obtain a recursive formula for the generative spectrum and fine spectrum of all the varieties  $\mathcal{V}_{k,d}$  and  $\mathcal{V}_k$ , and to determine the log-asymptotic behaviour of these sequences. In some cases, we can even determine the asymptotic behaviour or provide an explicit formula for the fine- and generative spectra. The main results are presented in Theorems 5.1, 5.2, 6.1, 6.3.

## 2. Description of the varieties

### 2.1. Monounary algebras as directed graphs

The function  $u$  defines a directed graph on  $A$ . Let  $G_A = (A; E)$ , the vertex set is  $A$  and the edges are  $E = \{(a, u(a)) \mid a \in A\}$ . In  $G_A$  every vertex has out-degree 1, and every directed graph  $G$  with all vertices having out-degree 1 defines a monounary algebra on its vertex set, where  $u(a)$  is the single vertex such that  $(a, u(a))$  is an edge in  $G$ . Hence, a monounary algebra can be identified with a directed graph, where each vertex has out-degree 1. This identification gives rise to a number of notions. The algebra  $(A; u)$  is connected

if the graph  $G_A$  is connected. More generally, the connected components of  $(A; u)$  are the connected components of  $G_A$ .

Let  $B$  be a connected component of  $(A; u)$  with a cycle of length  $d$ . Then the graph  $G_B$  contains exactly one cycle. If we remove edges of this cycle in  $G_B$ , then we obtain  $d$  rooted trees whose edges are directed towards the root. These trees give a partition of the component  $B$  into  $d$  sets. We call this partition the cyclic partition of  $B$ . The roots of the trees in the cyclic partition are the vertices of the cycle, and an element  $a$  in the connected component is in the rooted tree with root  $r$  if and only if  $r$  is the first element of the cycle in the sequence  $(u^k(a))_{k=0}^\infty$ .

## 2.2. Varieties of monounary algebras

The notion of an equational class goes back to Birkhoff [2], who has shown that a class of algebras can be defined by a set of equations if and only if the class is closed under taking homomorphic images, subalgebras and (possibly infinite) direct products. Such classes are also called varieties. According to [7], every variety of monounary algebras can be defined by a single equation. Based on this result, they have given the following exhaustive list of varieties of monounary algebras.

- The varieties  $\mathcal{V}_{k,d}$  are defined by the equation  $u^k(x) = u^{k+d}(x)$ , for  $k \geq 0, d \geq 1$ . An algebra  $(A; u)$  is in  $\mathcal{V}_{k,d}$  if and only if every connected component  $B$  of  $(A; u)$  contains a cycle whose length divides  $d$ , and every rooted tree in the cyclic partition of  $B$  is of depth at most  $k$ . In particular, every  $n$ -generated algebra in  $\mathcal{V}_{k,d}$  has at most  $n(k+d)$  elements, showing that the generative spectra of these varieties are indeed sequences of integers.
- The class of all monounary algebras is  $\mathcal{V}_{0,0}$  defined by the equation  $x = x$ . As there are infinitely many  $n$ -generated algebras in  $\mathcal{V}_{0,0}$  for all  $n$ , the generative spectrum of this variety is not defined. In view of [6], the fine spectrum of  $\mathcal{V}_{0,0}$  is  $(M_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  and  $\log M_n \sim n \log \alpha$ , where  $\alpha \approx 2.95576$ .
- The varieties  $\mathcal{V}_k$  are defined by the equation  $u^k(x) = u^k(y)$ , for  $k \geq 1$ . The classes  $\mathcal{V}_k$  consist of connected monounary algebras. If  $(A; u) \in \mathcal{V}_k$ , then the cycle of  $(A; u)$  is a loop, i.e., a single vertex  $r$  with  $u(r) = r$ . Thus  $G_A$  is a rooted tree with root  $r$ . This leads to the following combinatorial description:  $(A; u) \in \mathcal{V}_k$  if and only if  $G_A$  is a rooted tree of depth at most  $k$ . In particular, the number of  $n$ -element algebras in  $\mathcal{V}_k$  equals to the number of  $n$ -element rooted trees of depth at most  $k$ . The log-asymptotic behaviour of the fine spectrum of  $\mathcal{V}_k$  was determined in [10]. The log-asymptotic behaviour of the generative spectrum can be computed in a similar fashion. As a preliminary observation, we note that the two spectra are not very far from each other, because an  $n$ -generated algebra has at most  $nk + 1$  elements in this variety, and every  $n$ -element algebra is  $n$ -generated. The detailed computation and the results are presented in Sections 5 and 6.

- $\mathcal{V}_0$  consists of the isomorphism type of the one-element algebra, and it is defined by the equation  $x = y$ . The problem of computing the generative spectrum and fine spectrum of  $\mathcal{V}_0$  is trivial.

Note that pseudovarieties of monounary algebras are described in [8].

### 3. Generating functions

**Definition 3.1.** Throughout the paper  $\log$  denotes the natural logarithm function, and  $L_m$  denotes the  $m$ -fold iterated logarithm function, namely  $L_m(x) = \log \log \dots \log x$ . The exponential function  $e^x$  is denoted by  $\exp(x)$ . The number of positive divisors of  $n$  is denoted by  $\tau(n)$ .

We use the symbols  $\sim, o(\cdot), O(\cdot)$  in the standard way. Given two series  $a, b : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  with  $b_n \neq 0$  for all but finitely many  $n$ , we put  $a_n \sim b_n$  if  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 1$ ,  $a_n = o(b_n)$  if  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 0$ , and  $a_n = O(b_n)$  if  $\frac{a_n}{b_n}$  is bounded. Furthermore, the expression “log-asymptotic behaviour of  $a_n$ ” refers to an asymptotic estimation of the sequence  $(\log a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ , i.e., a sequence  $(b_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  with  $\log a_n \sim b_n$ . Note that finding such a sequence  $(b_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  is usually less demanding than finding a sequence  $(c_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  with  $a_n \sim c_n$ , or even one with  $a_n = O(c_n)$ : if  $a_n = O(c_n)$ ,  $c_n > 0$  for all but finitely many  $n$  and  $\log a_n \rightarrow \infty$ , then clearly  $\log a_n \sim b_n$  for  $b_n = \log c_n$ .

- Definition 3.2.**
- For  $k \geq 0$ ,  $f_k(n)$  is the number of non-isomorphic  $n$ -element algebras in  $\mathcal{V}_k$ , which equals to the number of  $n$ -element rooted trees of depth at most  $k$ . The generating function of the sequence  $(f_k(n))_{n=1}^\infty$  is denoted by  $F_k(x) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty f_k(n)x^n$ .
  - For  $k \geq 0$ ,  $g_k^*(n)$  is the number of rooted trees of depth at most  $k$  with exactly  $n$  leaves, i.e., vertices with in-degree 0 in this context. Note that, by definition, the singleton tree has one leaf. The generating function of the sequence  $(g_k^*(n))_{n=1}^\infty$  is denoted by  $G_k^*(x) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty g_k^*(n)x^n$ .
  - For  $k \geq 0$ ,  $g_k(n)$  is the number of rooted trees of depth at most  $k$  with at most  $n$  leaves, which equals to the number of  $n$ -generated algebras in  $\mathcal{V}_k$ . The generating function of the sequence  $(g_k(n))_{n=1}^\infty$  is denoted by  $G_k(x) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty g_k(n)x^n$ .
  - For  $k \geq 0, d \geq 0$ ,  $f_{k,d,\text{con}}(n)$  is the number of non-isomorphic connected  $n$ -element algebras in  $\mathcal{V}_{k,d}$ , which equals to the number of  $n$ -element digraphs with a directed cycle of length dividing  $d$ , such that by omitting the edges of the cycle the graph is partitioned into rooted trees of depth at most  $k$ , and the edges of each tree are directed towards the root. The generating function of the sequence  $(f_{k,d,\text{con}}(n))_{n=1}^\infty$  is denoted by  $F_{k,d,\text{con}}(x) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty f_{k,d,\text{con}}(n)x^n$ .
  - For  $k \geq 0, d \geq 0$ ,  $f_{k,d}(n)$  is the number of non-isomorphic  $n$ -element algebras in  $\mathcal{V}_{k,d}$ . The generating function of the sequence  $(f_{k,d}(n))_{n=1}^\infty$  is denoted by  $F_{k,d}(x) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty f_{k,d}(n)x^n$ .
  - For  $k \geq 0, d \geq 0$ ,  $g_{k,d,\text{con}}^*(n)$  is the number of non-isomorphic connected  $n$ -generated but not  $(n - 1)$ -generated algebras in  $\mathcal{V}_{k,d}$ , which equals to the number of digraphs with exactly  $n$  leaves, containing a directed cycle

of length dividing  $d$ , such that by omitting the edges of the cycle the graph is partitioned into rooted trees of depth at most  $k$ , and the edges of each tree are directed towards the root. The generating function of the sequence  $(g_{k,d,\text{con}}^*(n))_{n=1}^\infty$  is denoted by  $G_{k,d,\text{con}}^*(x) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty g_{k,d,\text{con}}^*(n)x^n$ .

- For  $k \geq 0, d \geq 0$ ,  $g_{k,d}^*(n)$  is the number of non-isomorphic  $n$ -generated but not  $(n - 1)$ -generated algebras in  $\mathcal{V}_{k,d}$ . The generating function of the sequence  $(g_{k,d}^*(n))_{n=1}^\infty$  is denoted by  $G_{k,d}^*(x) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty g_{k,d}^*(n)x^n$ .
- For  $k \geq 0, d \geq 0$ ,  $g_{k,d}(n)$  is the number of non-isomorphic  $n$ -generated algebras in  $\mathcal{V}_{k,d}$ . The generating function of the sequence  $(g_{k,d}(n))_{n=1}^\infty$  is denoted by  $G_{k,d}(x) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty g_{k,d}(n)x^n$ .

There are several recurrence formulas for the sequences defined in Definition 3.2, which we use to obtain the asymptotic estimations. All of these formulas can be written up in terms of the power series of the sequences.

**Lemma 3.3.** *The formal power series defined in Definition 3.2 satisfy the following formulas coefficient-wise for all integers  $k, d \geq 0$ .*

- (1)  $F_{k+1}(x) = x \exp(\sum_{m=1}^\infty \frac{1}{m} F_k(x^m))$ .
- (2)  $G_{k+1}^*(x) = \exp(\sum_{m=1}^\infty \frac{1}{m} G_k^*(x^m)) + x - 1$ .
- (3)  $F_{k,1,\text{con}}(x) = F_k(x)$ .
- (4)  $\frac{1}{d}(F_{k,1,\text{con}}(x))^d \leq F_{k,d,\text{con}}(x) \leq \sum_{t|d} (F_{k,1,\text{con}}(x))^t$ .
- (5)  $F_{k,d}(x) = \exp(\sum_{m=1}^\infty \frac{1}{m} F_{k,d,\text{con}}(x^m)) - 1$ .
- (6)  $G_{k,1,\text{con}}^*(x) = G_k^*(x)$ .
- (7)  $\frac{1}{d}(G_{k,1,\text{con}}^*(x))^d \leq G_{k,d,\text{con}}^*(x) \leq \sum_{t|d} (G_{k,1,\text{con}}^*(x))^t$ .
- (8)  $G_{k,d}^*(x) = \exp(\sum_{m=1}^\infty \frac{1}{m} G_{k,d,\text{con}}^*(x^m)) - 1$ .

*Proof.* Item (1) is shown in [10], see Theorem 2.2. The proof of item (2) is analogous.

Items (3) and (6) are straightforward from Definitions 3.2.

The proofs of items (5) and (8) are based on a similar argument, thus we only show item (5). For  $1 \leq i \leq n$  let  $\mu_i$  be the number of  $i$ -element connected components in the algebra  $(A; u)$ . Up to isomorphism,  $(A; u)$  is determined by the isomorphism types of its connected components. There are  $\binom{f_{k,d,\text{con}}(j) + \mu_j - 1}{\mu_j}$  ways to choose  $\mu_j$  connected algebras in  $\mathcal{V}_{k,d}$  of size  $j$ . Thus  $f_{k,d}(n) = \sum_{\sum i\mu_i = n} \prod_{j=1}^n \binom{f_{k,d,\text{con}}(j) + \mu_j - 1}{\mu_j}$ . According to the generalised binomial theorem, for every  $|x| < 1$  we have that  $(1 - x^j)^{-f_{k,d,\text{con}}(j)} = \sum_{\mu_j=0}^\infty \binom{-f_{k,d,\text{con}}(j)}{\mu_j} \cdot (-x^j)^{\mu_j} = \sum_{\mu_j=0}^\infty \binom{f_{k,d,\text{con}}(j) + \mu_j - 1}{\mu_j} x^{j\mu_j}$ . Thus for  $n \geq 1$ ,  $f_{k,d}(n)$  equals to the  $n$ -th coefficient in the power series  $\prod_{j=1}^\infty (1 - x^j)^{-f_{k,d,\text{con}}(j)}$ . The constant term of the power series  $\prod_{j=1}^\infty (1 - x^j)^{-f_{k,d,\text{con}}(j)}$  is 1. Hence,  $F_{k,d}(x) = \prod_{j=1}^\infty (1 - x^j)^{-f_{k,d,\text{con}}(j)} - 1 = \exp(\sum_{j=1}^\infty \log(1 - x^j)^{-f_{k,d,\text{con}}(j)}) - 1 = \exp(\sum_{j=1}^\infty f_{k,d,\text{con}}(j)(-\log(1 - x^j))) - 1$ . By expanding  $-\log(1 - x)$  we obtain  $F_{k,d}(x) = \exp(\sum_{j=1}^\infty f_{k,d,\text{con}}(j) \sum_{m=1}^\infty \frac{1}{m} x^{jm}) - 1 = \exp(\sum_{m=1}^\infty \frac{1}{m} F_{k,d,\text{con}}(x^m)) - 1$ .

Finally, the proofs of items (4) and (7) are similar, thus we only show item (4). Let  $(A; u)$  be a connected algebra in  $\mathcal{V}_{k,d}$  such that the length of

its cycle is  $t$ . Then  $t|d$ . Let  $r_1, \dots, r_t$  be an enumeration of the elements of the cycle of  $(A; u)$  such that  $u(r_1) = r_2, \dots, u(r_t) = r_1$ . This enumeration depends on the choice of  $r_1$ . By omitting the edges of the cycle of  $(A; u)$ , we obtain a partition of  $G_A$  into  $t$  rooted trees of depth at most  $k$ . The isomorphism type of the rooted tree with root  $r_i$  is denoted by  $x_i$ . Let us assign the  $t$ -tuple  $(x_1, \dots, x_t)$  to  $(A; u)$ . Depending on the choice of  $r_1$ , it might be possible to assign more than one tuple to  $(A; u)$ . As there are  $t$  ways to choose  $r_1$  with  $t|d$ , the number of tuples assigned to an algebra in  $\mathcal{V}_{k,d}$  is at most  $d$ . Up to isomorphism, the algebra  $(A; u)$  is uniquely determined by any of its assigned tuples. For  $t|d$  let  $S_{k,t}(n)$  be the set of tuples  $(x_1, \dots, x_t)$  of isomorphism types of rooted trees with  $n$  elements altogether and of depth at most  $k$ . Let  $s_{k,t}(n) = |S_{k,t}(n)|$ . Every tuple in  $S_{k,t}(n)$  is assigned to an  $n$ -element algebra in  $\mathcal{V}_{k,d}$ . Hence, the above argument shows that  $\frac{1}{d}s_{k,d}(n) \leq f_{k,d,\text{con}}(n) \leq \sum_{t|d} s_{k,t}(n)$ . The number of tuples  $(x_1, \dots, x_t) \in S_{k,t}(n)$  such that a rooted tree with isomorphism type  $x_i$  has  $\mu_i$  vertices is  $\prod_{i=1}^t f_{k,1,\text{con}}(\mu_i)$ . Thus  $s_{k,t}(n) = \sum_{\mu_1+\dots+\mu_t=n} \prod_{i=1}^t f_{k,1,\text{con}}(\mu_i)$ , which is the  $n$ -th coefficient in the power series  $(F_{k,1,\text{con}}(x))^t$ .  $\square$

The techniques used in Lemma 3.3 can be found in [3]. The following theorem is from [10]. Although in [10] these assertions were only shown for specific values of the parameters, the proof works in full generality without any modification.

**Theorem 3.4.** *Let  $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}, (b_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  be sequences of positive integers, and let  $A(x) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty a_n x^n$  and  $B(x) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty b_n x^n$  be the generating functions of these sequences. Assume that  $B(x) = \exp(\sum_{m=1}^\infty \frac{1}{m} A(x^m))$ .*

- (1) *If  $\log a_n \sim C\sqrt{n}$  for some  $C > 0$ , then  $\log b_n \sim \frac{C^2}{4} \frac{n}{\log n}$ .*
- (2) *For  $k \geq 1$ , if  $\log a_n \sim C \frac{n}{L_k(n)}$  for some  $C > 0$ , then  $\log b_n \sim C \frac{n}{L_{k+1}(n)}$ .*

We note that in [10]  $B(x)$  is of the form  $x \cdot \exp(\sum_{m=1}^\infty \frac{1}{m} A(x^m))$ , that item (1) is proved for  $a_n = f_2(n)$ ,  $C = \pi\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ , and that item (2) is proved for  $a_n = f_{k-2}(n)$ ,  $k > 4$ ,  $C = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$ .

### 4. Auxiliary computations

**Lemma 4.1.** *Let  $K, C \in \mathbb{R}^+, s \in \mathbb{R}$ . Let  $a_n \sim Kn^s \exp(C\sqrt{n})$ , and let  $b_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$ . Then  $b_n \sim \frac{2K}{C} n^{s+1/2} \exp(C\sqrt{n})$ .*

*Proof.* As  $a_n \rightarrow \infty$  and  $a_n \sim Kn^s \exp(C\sqrt{n})$ , we have that  $b_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \sim \sum_{i=1}^n Ki^s \exp(C\sqrt{i})$ . Let  $n_0 = \lfloor n - 2n^{2/3} + n^{1/3} \rfloor$ . Then for all  $i \leq n_0$  we have  $C\sqrt{i} \leq C\sqrt{n} - Cn^{\frac{1}{6}}$  and  $Ki^s \leq Kn^s + K$ . Thus  $b_{n_0} = O(\sum_{i \leq n_0} Ki^s \exp(C\sqrt{i})) \leq O((Kn^s + K) \exp(C\sqrt{n}) \exp(-Cn^{1/6})) = o(a_n)$ . Hence, by the monotonicity of  $n^s$ , and by using  $n^s \sim n_0^s$ , we obtain that  $b_n \sim \sum_{n_0 < i \leq n} Ki^s \exp(C\sqrt{i}) \sim n^{s+1/2} \sum_{n_0 < i \leq n} \frac{K}{\sqrt{i}} \exp(C\sqrt{i}) \sim n^{s+1/2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{K}{\sqrt{i}} \exp(C\sqrt{i})$ .

The function  $\frac{K}{\sqrt{x}} \exp(C\sqrt{x})$  is monotone for  $x$  large enough, thus replacing the sum  $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{K}{\sqrt{i}} \exp(C\sqrt{i})$  with the integral  $\int_{x=1}^n \frac{K}{\sqrt{x}} \exp(C\sqrt{x})$  introduces an error of order of magnitude  $O(\frac{\exp(C\sqrt{n})}{\sqrt{n}})$ . As  $\frac{2K}{C} \exp(C\sqrt{x})$  is a primitive function of  $\frac{K}{\sqrt{x}} \exp(C\sqrt{x})$ , we have  $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{K}{\sqrt{i}} \exp(C\sqrt{i}) = O(\frac{\exp(C\sqrt{n})}{\sqrt{n}}) + \int_{x=1}^n \frac{K}{\sqrt{x}} \exp(C\sqrt{x}) = O(\frac{\exp(C\sqrt{n})}{\sqrt{n}}) + \frac{2K}{C} \exp(C\sqrt{n})$ . Consequently, the error  $O(\frac{\exp(C\sqrt{n})}{\sqrt{n}})$  is negligible, and we obtain  $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{K}{\sqrt{i}} \exp(C\sqrt{i}) \sim \frac{2K}{C} \exp(C\sqrt{n})$ , and  $b_n \sim n^{s+1/2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{K}{\sqrt{i}} \exp(C\sqrt{i}) \sim \frac{2K}{C} n^{s+1/2} \exp(C\sqrt{n})$ .  $\square$

**Lemma 4.2.** *Let  $d \in \mathbb{N}$ . Then  $\max_{n_1+\dots+n_d=n} \sum_{i=1}^d \sqrt{n_i} \sim \sqrt{dn}$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .*

*Proof.* The function  $\sqrt{x}$  is concave. This allows us to use Jensen’s inequality. We consider all weights equal to 1 and obtain

$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^d n_i}{d}} \geq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^d \sqrt{n_i}}{d}$$

Thus  $\sum_{i=1}^d \sqrt{n_i} \leq \sqrt{dn}$ .

Let  $n = kd + r$  with  $k, r \in \mathbb{N}, r < d$ . Put  $n_i = k + 1$  for  $i = 1, \dots, r$  and  $n_i = k$  for  $i = r + 1, \dots, d$ . We have  $\sum_{i=1}^d n_i = kd + r = n$ , and moreover  $\sum_{i=1}^d \sqrt{n_i} \geq d\sqrt{k} = \sqrt{d(n-r)} \geq \sqrt{d(n-d)} \sim \sqrt{dn}$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .  $\square$

**Lemma 4.3.** *Let  $d \in \mathbb{N}, k \geq 1$ . Let  $(h(n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  be a sequence such that  $h(n) \sim C \frac{n}{L_k(n)}$  for some  $C > 0$ . Then  $\max_{n_1+\dots+n_d=n} \sum_{i=1}^d h(n_i) \sim C \frac{n}{L_k(n)}$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $\varepsilon > 0$ . By calculating the derivative and the second derivative of the function  $\frac{x}{L_k(x)}$ , it can be shown that there exists a positive constant  $x_k$  such that  $\frac{x}{L_k(x)}$  is positive, strictly monotone increasing and strictly concave on  $(x_k, \infty)$ . Moreover, assume that  $x_k$  is large enough so that  $|\frac{h(n)}{Cn/L_k(n)} - 1| < \varepsilon$  for all  $x_k \leq n$ . Let  $M = \max(1, \max_{i \in [1, x_k]} h(i))$ . Let  $n > d(x_k + 1)$  be arbitrary. Let  $n_1 \geq n_2 \geq \dots \geq n_d$  be such that  $\sum_{i=1}^d n_i = n$ . As  $n > d(x_k + 1)$ , there exists a  $1 \leq t \leq d$  such that  $n_i > x_k$  if and only if  $i \leq t$ . We give an upper bound for  $\sum_{i=1}^d h(n_i)$ .

By using the trivial estimation  $h(n_i) \leq M$  for  $i > t$ , we have  $\sum_{i=1}^d h(n_i) \leq dM + \sum_{i=1}^t h(n_i) \leq dM + \sum_{i=1}^t (1 + \varepsilon)C \frac{n_i}{L_k(n_i)}$ . Thus according to Jensen’s inequality  $\sum_{i=1}^t h(n_i) \leq dM + (1 + \varepsilon)C \sum_{i=1}^t \frac{n_i}{L_k(n_i)} \leq dM + (1 + \varepsilon)Ct (\frac{1}{t} \sum_{i=1}^t \frac{n_i}{L_k(n_i)}) \leq dM + (1 + \varepsilon)Ct \frac{n/t}{L_k(n/t)} = dM + (1 + \varepsilon)C \frac{n}{L_k(n/t)}$ .

As the  $n_i$  were arbitrary, we have that  $\max_{n_1+\dots+n_d=n} (\sum_{i=1}^d h(n_i)) \leq dM + (1 + \varepsilon)C \frac{n}{L_k(n/t)} \sim (1 + \varepsilon)C \frac{n}{L_k(n)}$ . A similar lower bound can be shown by setting all the  $n_i$  so that the difference of any two of them is at most 1. Hence,

the lower estimation that we obtain in this way is asymptotically  $(1-\varepsilon)C\frac{n}{L_k(n)}$ . As  $\varepsilon > 0$  was arbitrary, we have that  $\max_{n_1+\dots+n_d=n}(\sum_{i=1}^d h(n_i)) \sim C\frac{n}{L_k(n)}$ .  $\square$

**Lemma 4.4.** *Let  $\tau \in \mathbb{N}$ , and let  $1 = d_1, d_2, \dots, d_\tau$  be natural numbers. For  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  let  $w_{d_1, \dots, d_\tau}(n)$  be the number of tuples  $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\tau)$  of non-negative integers such that  $\alpha_1 d_1 + \dots + \alpha_\tau d_\tau = n$ . Then  $w_1(n) = 1$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and for  $\tau \geq 2$  we have  $w_{d_1, \dots, d_\tau}(n) = \frac{1}{(\tau-1)!d_1 d_2 \dots d_\tau} n^{\tau-1} + O(n^{\tau-2})$ .*

*Proof.* We prove the statement by induction on  $\tau$ . By definition,  $w_1(n) = 1$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Let  $\tau = 2$ . Then we have  $\lfloor \frac{n}{d_2} \rfloor + 1$  choices for  $\alpha_2$ , and  $\alpha_1$  is uniquely determined by  $\alpha_2$ . Thus  $w_{1, d_2}(n) = \lfloor \frac{n}{d_2} \rfloor + 1 = \frac{n}{d_2} + O(1)$ .

Assume that  $\tau \geq 3$ , and that the assertion is true for  $(\tau-1)$ . We show that the statement holds for  $\tau$ . By rearranging the terms of  $\alpha_1 d_1 + \dots + \alpha_\tau d_\tau = n$  we obtain  $\alpha_1 d_1 + \dots + \alpha_{\tau-1} d_{\tau-1} = n - \alpha_\tau d_\tau$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned} w_{d_1, \dots, d_\tau}(n) &= \sum_{\alpha_\tau=0}^{\lfloor n/d_\tau \rfloor} w_{d_1, \dots, d_{\tau-1}}(n - \alpha_\tau d_\tau) \\ &= \sum_{\alpha_\tau=0}^{\lfloor n/d_\tau \rfloor} \frac{1}{(\tau-2)!d_1 d_2 \dots d_{\tau-1}} (n - \alpha_\tau d_\tau)^{\tau-2} + O(n^{\tau-2}) \\ &= \frac{d_\tau^{\tau-2}}{(\tau-2)!d_1 d_2 \dots d_{\tau-1}} \sum_{\alpha_\tau=0}^{\lfloor n/d_\tau \rfloor} \left(\frac{n}{d_\tau} - \alpha_\tau\right)^{\tau-2} + O(n^{\tau-2}) \\ &= \frac{d_\tau^{\tau-2}}{(\tau-2)!d_1 d_2 \dots d_{\tau-1}} \int_{x=0}^{\lfloor n/d_\tau \rfloor} \left(\frac{n}{d_\tau} - x\right)^{\tau-2} dx + O(n^{\tau-2}) \\ &= \frac{d_\tau^{\tau-2}}{(\tau-2)!d_1 d_2 \dots d_{\tau-1}} \left(\frac{n}{d_\tau}\right)^{\tau-1} /(\tau-1) + O(n^{\tau-2}) \\ &= \frac{1}{(\tau-1)!d_1 d_2 \dots d_\tau} n^{\tau-1} + O(n^{\tau-2}) \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

The following lemmas are used to determine the log-asymptotic behaviour of the generative- and fine spectra of  $\mathcal{V}_{1,d}$  for  $d \geq 2$ .

**Lemma 4.5.** *Let  $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$ . Then  $\int_0^1 x^a(1-x)^b dx = \frac{a!b!}{(a+b+1)!}$ .*

*Proof.* The expression  $\int_0^1 x^a(1-x)^b dx$  is clearly symmetric in  $a$  and  $b$ . If  $b = 0$ , then  $\int_0^1 x^a dx = \frac{1}{a+1}$  holds, and by symmetry, the formula is also true when  $a = 0$ .



By the rule of partial integration, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} (a + 1) \int_0^1 x^a(1 - x)^b \, dx &= \int_0^1 (x^{a+1})'(1 - x)^b \, dx \\ &= - \int_0^1 x^{a+1}((1 - x)^b)' \, dx = b \int_0^1 x^{a+1}(1 - x)^{b-1} \, dx \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the above formula is equivalent for pairs  $(a, b)$  and  $(a', b')$  if  $a + b = a' + b'$ . □

**Lemma 4.6.** *Let  $m \in \mathbb{N}^+$ . For  $x \geq 0$  define  $S_{1,m}(x) = x^m$ , and let*

$$S_{i+1,m}(x) = \int_0^x S_{i,m}(t)(x - t)^m \, dt$$

for all integers  $i \geq 2$ . Then

$$S_{i,m}(x) = \frac{(m!)^i}{((m + 1) \cdot i - 1)!} \cdot x^{(m+1) \cdot i - 1}$$

*Proof.* Induction on  $i$  with  $m$  fixed; the initial step  $i = 1$  holds by definition. Assume that the formula is true for  $i \geq 1$ , and let us show it for  $i + 1$ . By using the induction hypothesis, the integral form of  $S_{i,m}(x)$  transforms to

$$\begin{aligned} S_{i+1,m}(x) &= \int_0^x S_{i,m}(t)(x - t)^m \, dt \\ &= \int_0^t \frac{(m!)^i}{((m + 1) \cdot i - 1)!} \cdot t^{(m+1) \cdot i - 1} (x - t)^m \, dt \end{aligned}$$

By applying the linear substitution  $y = t/x$  and Lemma 4.5 we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} S_{i+1,m}(x) &= \frac{(m!)^i}{((m + 1) \cdot i - 1)!} \cdot x^{(m+1) \cdot i - 1 + m + 1} \int_0^1 y^{(m+1) \cdot i - 1} (1 - y)^m \, dy \\ &= \frac{(m!)^i}{((m + 1) \cdot i - 1)!} \cdot \frac{m! \cdot ((m + 1) \cdot i - 1)!}{(m \cdot (i + 1) + i - 1)!} \cdot \frac{x^{(m+1) \cdot (i+1) - 1}}{(m + 1) \cdot (i + 1) - 1} \\ &= \frac{(m!)^{i+1}}{((m + 1) \cdot (i + 1) - 1)!} \cdot x^{(m+1) \cdot (i+1) - 1} \end{aligned}$$

□

**Lemma 4.7.** *Let  $K \in \mathbb{R}^+$ ,  $m, n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ . Then for  $\log n \leq i \leq n^{\frac{m+2}{m+3}}$  we have*

$$\begin{aligned} &\log \left( \max_i \left( \frac{K^i}{i!} \frac{(m!)^i}{((m + 1) \cdot i - 1)!} \cdot n^{(m+1) \cdot i - 1} \right) \right) \\ &= (m + 2) \cdot \sqrt[m+2]{\frac{K \cdot m!}{(m + 1)^{m+1}} \cdot n^{\frac{m+1}{m+2}}} + O(\log n) \end{aligned}$$

*Proof.* By Stirling’s formula, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \log \left( \max_i \left( \frac{K^i}{i!} \frac{(m!)^i}{((m+1) \cdot i - 1)!} \cdot n^{(m+1) \cdot i - 1} \right) \right) \\
 &= \max_i (i \log K - i \log i + i + i \log m! - \log((m+1) \cdot i - 1)! \\
 &\quad + ((m+1) \cdot i - 1) \log n + O(\log i)) \\
 &= \max_i (i \cdot (\log K - \log i + 1 + \log m!) - ((m+1) \cdot i - 1) \log((m+1) \cdot i - 1) \\
 &\quad + ((m+1) \cdot i - 1) + ((m+1) \cdot i - 1) \log n) + O(\log n) \\
 &= \max_i (i \cdot (\log K - \log i + 1 + \log m!) - (m+1) \cdot i \log((m+1) \cdot i) \\
 &\quad + (m+1) \cdot i + (m+1) \cdot i \cdot \log n) + O(\log n) \\
 &= \max_i (i \cdot (\log K - \log i + 1 + \log m! - (m+1) \log(m+1) - (m+1) \log i \\
 &\quad + (m+1) + (m+1) \log n)) + O(\log n) \\
 &= \max_i (i \cdot (\log K + m + 2 + \log m! - (m+1) \log(m+1) - (m+2) \log i \\
 &\quad + (m+1) \log n)) + O(\log n)
 \end{aligned}$$

We seek the maximum of this last expression in the interval  $[\log n, n^{\frac{m+2}{m+3}}]$ ; the error this leads to has order of magnitude  $O(\log n)$ , as it is apparent from the derivative of the function we calculate now.

So let us define the following function

$$\begin{aligned}
 u(x) &= x \cdot (\log K + m + 2 + \log m! - (m+1) \log(m+1) \\
 &\quad - (m+2) \log x + (m+1) \log n).
 \end{aligned}$$

Then the derivative of this function is

$$u'(x) = \log K + \log m! - (m+1) \log(m+1) - (m+2) \log x + (m+1) \log n.$$

The equation  $u'(x) = 0$  has a unique solution, that is where  $u(x)$  attains its maximum, namely  $x_0 = {}^{m+2}\sqrt{\frac{K \cdot m!}{(m+1)^{m+1}} \cdot n^{\frac{m+1}{m+2}}}$ . Note that if  $n$  is large enough, then indeed  $x_0 \in [\log n, n^{\frac{m+2}{m+3}}]$ , and that  $u(x) = x(m+2 + u'(x))$ . Thus  $u(x_0) = (m+2)x_0$ , which is equivalent to the statement of the lemma. □

**Lemma 4.8.** *Let  $K \in \mathbb{R}^+$ ,  $m, n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ . Then for  $0 \leq i \leq n$  we have*

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \log \left( \max_i \left( \frac{K^i}{i!} \cdot \sum_{r_1+\dots+r_i=n} \prod_{j=1}^i r_j^m \right) \right) \\
 &= (m+2) \cdot {}^{m+2}\sqrt{\frac{K \cdot m!}{(m+1)^{m+1}} \cdot n^{\frac{m+1}{m+2}}} + O\left(n^{\frac{m+1}{m+3}}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

*Proof.* Let  $T_{i,m}(n) = \sum_{r_1+\dots+r_i=n} \prod_{j=1}^i r_j^m$  be the discrete variant of the integral  $S_{i,m}(x)$  defined in Lemma 4.6, and let  $U_{i,m}(n) = \frac{K^i}{i!} \cdot T_{i,m}(n)$ .

The number of terms in the sum  $T_{i,m}(n)$  is  $\binom{n+i-1}{i-1}$ , and each term is at most  $(\frac{n}{i})^{im}$  by the inequality between the arithmetic and geometric means. Thus putting  $V_{i,m}(n) := \frac{K^i}{i!} \binom{n+i-1}{i-1} (\frac{n}{i})^{im}$ , we have  $U_{i,m}(n) \leq V_{i,m}(n)$ .

It is easy to see that  $\frac{V_{i+1,m}(n)}{V_{i,m}(n)} \leq \frac{Kn^m(n+i)}{i^{m+1}(i+1)}$ , which for  $n^{\frac{m+2}{m+3}} < i \leq n$  is at most  $2K \cdot \frac{n^{m+1}}{i^{m+2}} < 2Kn^{-\frac{1}{m+3}} < 1$  for  $n$  large enough. Hence, the sequence  $a_i = \log(V_{i,m}(n))$  is strictly monotone decreasing on  $[n^{\frac{m+2}{m+3}}, n]$ , and its value at  $i_0 = \lceil n^{\frac{m+2}{m+3}} \rceil$  is at most

$$\begin{aligned} \log \left( \frac{K^{i_0}}{i_0!} \cdot \binom{n+i_0-1}{i_0-1} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{i_0}\right)^{i_0 m} \right) &\leq \log \left( \frac{(2K)^{i_0} \cdot n^{i_0} \cdot n^{i_0 m}}{i_0! \cdot i_0! \cdot i_0^{i_0 m}} \right) \\ &\leq i_0(\log(2Ke^2) + (m+1)\log n - (m+2)\log i_0) \\ &\leq i_0 \left( \log(2Ke^2) + (m+1)\log n - (m+2) \cdot \frac{m+2}{m+3} \cdot \log n \right) \\ &\leq i_0 \left( -\frac{1}{m+3} \cdot \log n + O(1) \right) < 0 \end{aligned}$$

for  $n$  large enough.

Thus  $U_{i,m}(n) \leq V_{i,m}(n) \leq V_{i_0,m}(n) < 1$  for  $n$  large enough for all  $n^{\frac{m+2}{m+3}} < i \leq n$ .

For  $i < \log n$  the trivial estimation  $U_{i,m}(n) \leq (2K)^{\log n} \cdot n^{\log n} \cdot n^{\log n}$  yields  $\log(U_{i,m}(n)) \leq 2\log^2 n + O(\log n) = O\left(n^{\frac{m+1}{m+3}}\right)$ .

For  $\log n \leq i \leq n^{\frac{m+2}{m+3}}$  we switch the sum  $T_{i,m}(n) = \sum_{r_1+\dots+r_i=n} \prod_{j=1}^i r_j^m = \sum_{r_1=0}^n \sum_{r_2=0}^{n-r_1} \dots \sum_{r_{i-1}=0}^{n-r_1-\dots-r_{i-2}} (r_1 r_2 \dots r_{i-1})^m (n-r_1-\dots-r_{i-1})^m$  to  $S_{i,m}(n) = \int_{x_1=0}^n \int_{x_2=0}^{n-x_1} \dots \int_{x_{i-1}=0}^{n-x_1-\dots-x_{i-2}} (x_1 x_2 \dots x_{i-1})^m (n-x_1-\dots-x_{i-1})^m dx_{i-1} \dots dx_1$ .

This produces an error of order of magnitude  $O\left(n^{\frac{m+1}{m+3}}\right)$ , as  $S_{i,m}(n-i) \leq T_{i,m}(n) \leq S_{i,m}(n+i)$ , and by Lemma 4.6 we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \log \left( \frac{S_{i,m}(n+O(i))}{S_{i,m}(n)} \right) \log \left( \frac{n+O(i)}{n} \right)^{(m+1)\cdot i-1} \\ = \log \left( 1 + O\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) \right)^{(m+1)\cdot i-1} \\ \leq (m+1) \cdot n^{\frac{m+2}{m+3}} \cdot \log \left( 1 + O\left(n^{-\frac{1}{m+3}}\right) \right) \\ = (m+1) \cdot n^{\frac{m+2}{m+3}} \cdot O\left(n^{-\frac{1}{m+3}}\right) = O\left(n^{\frac{m+1}{m+3}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

The assertion then follows from Lemmas 4.6 and 4.7. □

## 5. Fine spectra

### 5.1. The fine spectrum of the varieties $\mathcal{V}_k$

In [10] recursive formulas and asymptotic estimations were given for the number of  $n$ -element rooted trees of depth  $k$ . Those results directly imply the following.

**Theorem 5.1.** *The sequences  $f_k(n)$  satisfy the following asymptotic formulas.*

- (1)  $f_1(n) = 1$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .
- (2)  $f_2(n) \sim \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3n}} \exp(\pi\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\sqrt{n})$ .
- (3)  $\log f_k(n) \sim \frac{\pi^2}{6} \cdot \frac{n}{L_{k-2}(n)}$  for  $k > 2$ .

### 5.2. The fine spectrum of the varieties $\mathcal{V}_{k,d}$

**Theorem 5.2.** *The sequences  $f_{k,d}(n)$  satisfy the following asymptotic formulas.*

- (1)  $\log f_{0,0}(n) \sim (\log \alpha)n$ , where  $\alpha \approx 2.95576$ .
- (2)  $f_{0,1}(n) = 1$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .
- (3)  $f_{0,d}(n) \sim \frac{1}{(\tau(d)-1)!d^{\tau(d)/2}} \cdot n^{\tau(d)-1}$  for  $d \geq 2$ .
- (4)  $f_{1,1}(n) = p(n) \sim \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3n}} \exp(\pi\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\sqrt{n})$ .
- (5)  $\log f_{1,d}(n) \sim \frac{(d+1) \cdot \frac{d+1}{d}\sqrt{\zeta(d)}}{d} \cdot n^{\frac{d}{d+1}}$  for  $d \geq 2$ , where  $\zeta$  is the Riemann zeta function.
- (6)  $\log f_{2,d}(n) \sim \frac{\pi^2 d}{6} \cdot \frac{n}{\log n}$  for  $d \geq 1$ .
- (7)  $\log f_{k,d}(n) \sim \frac{\pi^2}{6} \cdot \frac{n}{L_{k-1}(n)}$  for  $k \geq 3, d \geq 1$ .

*Proof.* For the proof of item (1) see [6].

Item (2) is straightforward from the definition of  $f_{0,1}(n)$ .

For item (3), let  $1 = d_1, \dots, d_{\tau(d)}$  be the positive divisors of  $d$ . An  $n$ -element algebra  $(A; u)$  in the variety  $\mathcal{V}_{0,d}$  consists of disjoint cycles with size in  $\{d_1, \dots, d_{\tau(d)}\}$ . Let us denote the number of cycles in  $(A; u)$  of size  $d_i$  by  $\alpha_i$ . Then the isomorphism type of  $(A; u)$  is uniquely determined by the tuple  $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{\tau(d)})$ . According to Lemma 4.4 the number of such tuples is  $\frac{1}{(\tau(d)-1)!d_1 \cdots d_{\tau(d)}} n^{\tau(d)-1} + O(n^{\tau(d)-2}) = \frac{1}{(\tau(d)-1)!d^{\tau(d)/2}} n^{\tau(d)-1} + O(n^{\tau(d)-2})$ .

For item (4), observe that an  $n$ -element algebra  $(A; u)$  is in  $\mathcal{V}_{1,1}$  if and only if it is the disjoint union of rooted trees of depth at most 1 with  $n$  vertices altogether, such that the edges are directed towards the root. A rooted tree with depth at most 1 is up to isomorphism uniquely determined by its size. Thus  $(A; u)$  is up to isomorphism uniquely determined by the partition of  $n$  corresponding to the multi-set of the sizes of the rooted trees.

We show item (5). The number of  $n$ -element directed, connected unicyclic graphs with cycle length  $d$  is asymptotically  $\frac{1}{d} \binom{n-1}{d-1}$ . Thus the number of  $n$ -element directed, connected unicyclic graphs with cycle length dividing  $d$  is asymptotically  $\sum_{t|d} \frac{1}{t} \binom{n-1}{t-1} = (1+O(\frac{1}{n})) \frac{1}{d!} n^{d-1}$ . Let  $a_n = \sum_{m|n} \frac{1}{m} f_{1,d,con}(\frac{n}{m})$ . Then  $f_{1,d}(n) \leq [x^n] \exp(\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} a_r x^r)$  by item (5) of Lemma 3.3, where  $[x^n]H(x)$  denotes the coefficient of  $x^n$  in the power series  $H(x)$ . Furthermore, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_n &\leq \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right) \sum_{m|n} \frac{1}{d!} \frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{n}{m}\right)^{d-1} \\
 &\leq \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right) \frac{1}{d!} n^{d-1} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{m}\right)^d = \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right) \frac{\zeta(d)}{d!} n^{d-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

Putting  $K_0 = \frac{\zeta(d)}{d!}$ ,  $K = (1 + \varepsilon) \cdot K_0$  and  $m = d - 1$ , we obtain  $a_n \leq Kn^m$  for large enough  $n$  with arbitrary  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
 \log(f_{1,d}(n)) &\leq \log\left([x^n] \exp\left(\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} a_r x^r\right)\right) \\
 &\leq (1 + o(1)) \log\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{K^i}{i!} \sum_{r_1+\dots+r_i=n} \prod_{j=1}^i r_j^m\right) \\
 &\leq (1 + o(1)) \log\left(n \cdot \max_{i \in \{1, \dots, n\}} \frac{K^i}{i!} \sum_{r_1+\dots+r_i=n} \prod_{j=1}^i r_j^m\right).
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, Lemma 4.8 yields the asymptotic upper estimation

$$\begin{aligned}
 \log\left([x^n] \exp\left(\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(d)}{d!} r^{d-1} x^r\right)\right) &\sim (d + 1) \cdot \sqrt[d+1]{\frac{\zeta(d)}{d!} \cdot (d - 1)!} \cdot n^{\frac{d}{d+1}} \\
 &= \frac{(d + 1) \cdot \sqrt[d+1]{\zeta(d)}}{d} \cdot n^{\frac{d}{d+1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

for  $\log f_{1,d}(n)$  as  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ , as  $K \rightarrow K_0$  then. The lower estimation can be obtained in a similar fashion. Let  $\varepsilon > 0$  be fixed, and choose  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $\sum_{m=1}^k \left(\frac{1}{m}\right)^d \geq \zeta(d) - \varepsilon$ . The only difference in the calculation compared to the upper estimation is that the inequality  $(1 - \varepsilon) \frac{\zeta(d)}{d!} n^{d-1} \leq a_n$  does not hold for sufficiently large  $n$ , although for given  $\varepsilon$ , it is “often” true. The reason is that there are arbitrarily large numbers  $n$  with few divisors (e.g., primes), and for such an  $n$  we have  $\sum_{m|n} \left(\frac{1}{m}\right)^d < \zeta(d) - \varepsilon$ . So instead of  $[x^n] \exp\left(\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} a_r x^r\right)$ , it is better to compute  $[x^n] \exp\left(\frac{1}{1-x} \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} a_r x^r\right)$ , to even out the numbers with few divisors. This modification clearly has no effect on the log-asymptotics, and as every number is close to a number  $n$  that is divisible by the first  $k$  numbers, we obtain a power series in the exponential whose  $n$ -th coefficient is asymptotically bigger than  $(1 - \varepsilon) \frac{\zeta(d)}{d!} n^{d-1}$ . Hence, the lower estimation  $(d + 1) \cdot \sqrt[d+1]{\frac{(1-\varepsilon)\zeta(d) \cdot (d-1)!}{d^d}} \cdot n^{\frac{d}{d+1}} \leq \log f_{1,d}(n)$  holds for all  $\varepsilon > 0$  for sufficiently large  $n$ , which simplifies to the expression  $\frac{(d+1) \cdot \sqrt[d+1]{(1-\varepsilon)\zeta(d)}}{d} \cdot n^{\frac{d}{d+1}} \leq \log f_{1,d}(n)$  for large enough  $n$ .

We proceed with item (6). According to Lemma 3.3 item (4) and Theorem 5.1,  $f_{2,1,\text{con}}(n) = f_2(n) \sim \frac{1}{4n\sqrt{3}} \exp\left(\pi\sqrt{\frac{2n}{3}}\right)$ . Lemma 3.3 item (3) yields  $\frac{1}{d} \sum_{\mu_1+\dots+\mu_d=n} \prod_{i=1}^d f_2(\mu_i) \leq f_{2,d,\text{con}}(n) \leq \sum_{t|d} \sum_{\mu_1+\dots+\mu_t=n} \prod_{i=1}^t f_2(\mu_i)$ .

Asymptotically there are at most  $n^d$  terms in both the lower- and upper estimations, and according to Lemma 4.2 the logarithm of every term can be estimated by

$$\begin{aligned} & \log \left( \max_{\mu_1 + \dots + \mu_t = n} \prod_{i=1}^t f_2(\mu_i) \right) \\ & \leq (1 + o(1)) \log \left( \max_{\mu_1 + \dots + \mu_t = n} \prod_{i=1}^t \frac{1}{4\mu_i \sqrt{3}} \exp \left( \pi \sqrt{\frac{2\mu_i}{3}} \right) \right) \\ & = O(t \log n) + (1 + o(1)) \pi \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \max_{\mu_1 + \dots + \mu_t = n} \sum_{i=1}^t \sqrt{\mu_i} \\ & \leq O(t \log n) + (1 + o(1)) \pi \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt{tn} \\ & \leq O(d \log n) + (1 + o(1)) \pi \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt{dn} \sim \pi \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt{dn} \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, according to Lemma 4.2 the estimation is sharp when  $t = d$  and the difference between any two of the  $n_i$  is at most 1. Such a term appears in both the lower- and upper estimations. As  $\log n^d$  is negligible to  $\pi \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt{dn}$ , it makes no difference in the log-asymptotic estimations if we calculate with the biggest term or the sum of the terms. Hence, both the lower- and upper estimations we obtained for  $\log f_{2,d,\text{con}}(n)$  are asymptotically  $\pi \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt{d} \sqrt{n}$ , and consequently, so is  $\log f_{2,d,\text{con}}(n)$ . By Lemma 3.3 item (5) and Theorem 3.4 item (1) we have that  $\log f_{2,d}(n) \sim \frac{\pi^2 d}{6} \cdot \frac{n}{\log n}$ .

Finally, we show item (7). From Lemma 3.3 item (3) and Theorem 5.1 we obtain  $\log f_{k,1,\text{con}}(n) = \log f_k(n) \sim \frac{\pi^2}{6} \cdot \frac{n}{L_{k-2}(n)}$ . According to Lemma 3.3 item (4) we have  $\frac{1}{d} \sum_{\mu_1 + \dots + \mu_d = n} \prod_{i=1}^d f_k(\mu_i) \leq f_{k,d,\text{con}}(n) \leq \sum_{t|d} \sum_{\mu_1 + \dots + \mu_t = n} \prod_{i=1}^t f_k(\mu_i)$ . Asymptotically there are at most  $n^d$  terms in both the lower- and upper estimations, which contributes a negligible factor. Using Lemma 4.3 the logarithm of every summand can be estimated from above by

$$\begin{aligned} \log \left( \max_{\mu_1 + \dots + \mu_t = n} \prod_{i=1}^t f_k(\mu_i) \right) &= \max_{\mu_1 + \dots + \mu_t = n} \sum_{i=1}^t \log f_k(\mu_i) \\ &\leq (1 + o(1)) \max_{\mu_1 + \dots + \mu_t = n} \sum_{i=1}^t \frac{\pi^2}{6} \cdot \frac{\mu_i}{L_{k-2}(\mu_i)} \\ &\leq (1 + o(1)) \frac{\pi^2}{6} \cdot \frac{n}{L_{k-2}(n)} \sim \frac{\pi^2}{6} \cdot \frac{n}{L_{k-2}(n)} \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, according to the argument given in the proof of Lemmas 4.2 and 4.3, the estimation is sharp when  $t = d$  and the difference between any two of the  $n_i$  is at most 1. Such a term appears in both the lower- and upper estimations. Hence, both the lower- and upper estimations we obtained for  $\log f_{k,d,\text{con}}(n)$  are asymptotically  $\frac{\pi^2}{6} \cdot \frac{n}{L_{k-2}(n)}$ , and consequently, so is  $\log f_{k,d,\text{con}}(n)$ . By Lemma 3.3 item (5) and Theorem 3.4 item (2) we have that  $\log f_{k,d}(n) \sim \frac{\pi^2}{6} \cdot \frac{n}{L_{k-1}(n)}$ .  $\square$

## 6. Generative spectra

### 6.1. The generative spectrum of the varieties $\mathcal{V}_k$

**Theorem 6.1.** *The sequences  $g_k(n)$  satisfy the following asymptotic formulas.*

- (1)  $g_1(n) = n + 1$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .
- (2)  $g_2(n) \sim \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\pi^2} \exp\left(\pi\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\sqrt{n}\right)$ .
- (3)  $\log g_k(n) \sim \frac{\pi^2}{6} \cdot \frac{n}{L_{k-2}(n)}$  for  $k > 2$ .

*Proof.* Item (1) holds by definition.

For item (2), we first give an asymptotic estimation for  $g_2^*(n)$ . If  $(A; u)$  is an  $n$ -generated, but not  $(n - 1)$ -generated algebra in  $\mathcal{V}_2$ , then  $G_A$  is a rooted tree of depth at most 2 with  $n$  leaves. Let two leaves  $x$  and  $y$  be equivalent if  $u(x) = u(y)$ . Leaves  $x$  such that  $u(x)$  is the root form an equivalence class of  $(n - i)$  elements, the others form a partition of an  $i$ -element set. The isomorphism type of  $(A; u)$  is uniquely determined by the number  $i$  and the partition of the  $i$ -element set. Thus  $g_2^*(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n p(i)$ . According to the Hardy-Ramanujan formula,  $p(n) \sim \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3n}} \exp\left(\pi\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\sqrt{n}\right)$ . By Lemma 4.1 we obtain  $g_2^*(n) \sim \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{n}} \exp\left(\pi\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\sqrt{n}\right)$ . Hence,  $g_2(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n g_2^*(i) \sim \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\pi^2} \exp\left(\pi\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\sqrt{n}\right)$  by Lemma 4.1.

Finally, for item (3) it is enough to show that  $\log g_k^*(n) \sim \frac{\pi^2}{6} \cdot \frac{n}{L_{k-2}(n)}$  for  $k > 2$ . We prove this estimation by induction on  $k$ . By Lemma 3.3 item (2) and Theorem 3.4 item (1), we obtain the result for  $k = 3$ . Assume that the statement is true for some  $k \geq 3$ . Then by Lemma 3.3 item (2) and Theorem 3.4 item (2), the assertion holds for  $k + 1$ , as well.  $\square$

**Corollary 6.2.** *The sequences  $g_k^*(n)$  satisfy the asymptotic formulas*

- (1)  $g_2^*(n) \sim \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{n}} \exp\left(\pi\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\sqrt{n}\right)$  and
- (2)  $\log g_k^*(n) \sim \frac{\pi^2}{6} \cdot \frac{n}{L_{k-2}(n)}$  for  $k > 2$ .

### 6.2. The generative spectrum of the varieties $\mathcal{V}_{k,d}$

**Theorem 6.3.** *The sequences  $g_{k,d}(n)$  satisfy the following asymptotic formulas.*

- (1)  $g_{0,d}(n) = \binom{\tau(d)+n}{n} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{\tau(d)!} n^{\tau(d)}$  for  $d \geq 1$ .

$$(2) \quad g_{1,1}(n) \sim \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\pi^2} \exp\left(\pi\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\sqrt{n}\right).$$

$$(3) \quad \log g_{1,d}(n) \sim \frac{(d+1) \cdot d^{d+1} \sqrt{\zeta(d)}}{d} \cdot n^{\frac{d}{d+1}} \text{ for } d \geq 2, \text{ where } \zeta \text{ is the Riemann zeta function.}$$

$$(4) \quad \log g_{2,d}(n) \sim \frac{\pi^2 d}{6} \cdot \frac{n}{\log n} \text{ for } d \geq 1.$$

$$(5) \quad \log g_{k,d}(n) \sim \frac{\pi^2}{6} \cdot \frac{n}{L_{k-1}(n)} \text{ for } k \geq 3, d \geq 1.$$

*Proof.* For item (1) observe that an algebra  $(A; u)$  in  $\mathcal{V}_{0,d}$  is  $n$ -generated if and only if  $(A; u)$  consists of at most  $n$  disjoint cycles. The length of a cycle can be any divisor of  $d$ . Thus up to isomorphism  $(A; u)$  is uniquely determined by the multi-set of  $i$  numbers, with  $i \leq n$ , consisting of the sizes of the cycles in  $(A; u)$ , and these  $i$  numbers can be chosen from a  $\tau(d)$ -element set. Hence,  $g_{0,d}(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \binom{\tau(d)+i-1}{i} = \binom{\tau(d)+n}{n} - 1$ .

For item (2) observe that there is a bijection between  $\mathcal{V}_2$  and  $\mathcal{V}_{1,1}$ : if we omit the root of an algebra in  $\mathcal{V}_2$  then we obtain an algebra in  $\mathcal{V}_{1,1}$ . Moreover, this bijection maps  $n$ -generated algebras in  $\mathcal{V}_2$  to  $n$ -generated algebras in  $\mathcal{V}_{1,1}$ . Thus  $g_{1,1}(n) = g_2(n)$ , and we are done by Theorem 6.1 item (2).

The proof of item (3) is analogous to that of Theorem 5.2 item (5).

For items (4) and (5) it is enough to show that  $\log g_{2,d}^*(n) \sim \frac{\pi^2 d}{6} \cdot \frac{n}{\log n}$  for  $d \geq 1$  and  $\log g_{k,d}^*(n) \sim \frac{\pi^2}{6} \cdot \frac{n}{L_{k-1}(n)}$  for  $k \geq 3, d \geq 1$ . By comparing Theorem 5.1 and Corollary 6.2 we obtain that  $\log f_k(n) \sim \log g_k^*(n)$  for  $k \geq 2$ . In the statement of Lemma 3.3 items (3), (4) and (5) are analogous to items (6), (7) and (8). Hence, the proofs of the desired log-asymptotic estimations  $\log g_{2,d}^*(n) \sim \frac{\pi^2 d}{6} \cdot \frac{n}{\log n}$  for  $d \geq 1$  and  $\log g_{k,d}^*(n) \sim \frac{\pi^2}{6} \cdot \frac{n}{L_{k-1}(n)}$  for  $k \geq 3, d \geq 1$  are also analogous to the proofs of items (6) and (7) of Theorem 5.2.  $\square$

Many of our results determine the log-asymptotic behaviour of the fine and generative spectra of varieties of monounary algebras. This can be considered as a first step towards more refined asymptotic formulas. As we mentioned in the introduction, our results provide infinitely many examples of spectra with log-asymptotic behaviour strictly between polynomials and exponential functions. It would be particularly interesting to find asymptotic formulas for  $f_{1,d}(n)$  and  $g_{1,d}(n)$ , the two series that turned out to be the most challenging to deal with in the present paper. We are certain that such a result would require more advanced techniques, for example the saddle point method, which was effectively used in similar problems in the past, see [3].

## Acknowledgements

Open access funding provided by University of Debrecen (DE).

**Open Access.** This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/>



by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made.

**Publisher's Note** Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

## References

- [1] Berman, J., Idziak, P.M.: Generative Complexity in Algebra. *Memoirs of the AMS*, vol. 175. American Mathematical Society, Providence (2005)
- [2] Birkhoff, G.: Lattice theory (American Mathematical Society. Colloquium Publications, Vol. XXV) Revised edition (Providence, R.I. (1961)
- [3] Flajolet, P., Sedgewick, R.: Analytic Combinatorics. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge (2009)
- [4] Hart, B., Starchenko, S., Valeriote, M.: Vaught's conjecture for varieties. *Trans. Am. Math. Soc.* **342**, 832–852 (1994)
- [5] Hart, B., Valeriote, M.: A structure theorem for strongly Abelian varieties with few models. *J. Symb. Logic* **56**, 173–196 (1991)
- [6] Horváth, G., Kátai-Urbán, K., Pach, P.P., Pluhár, G., Pongrácz, A., Szabó, Cs: The number of monounary algebras. *Alg. Univ.* **66**(1–2), 81–83 (2011)
- [7] Jacobs, E., Schwabauer, R.: The lattice of equational classes of algebras with one unary operation. *Am. Math. Monthly* **71**, 151–155 (1964)
- [8] Jakubíková-Studenovská, D.: On pseudovarieties of monounary algebras. *Asian Eur. J. Math.* **5**(1), 10 (2012)
- [9] Jakubíková-Studenovská, D., Pócs, J.: Monounary Algebras. UPJŠ, Košice (2009)
- [10] Pach, P.P., Pluhár, G., Pongrácz, A., Szabó, Cs: The number of trees of given depth. *Electron. J. Comb.* **20**(2), 11 (2013)

Kamilla Kátai-Urbán  
Bolyai Institute  
University of Szeged  
Aradi Vértanúk Square 1  
Szeged 6720  
Hungary  
e-mail: katai@math.u-szeged.hu

András Pongrácz  
Department of Algebra and Number Theory  
University of Debrecen  
Egyetem Square 1  
Debrecen 4032  
Hungary  
e-mail: pongracz.andras@science.unideb.hu

Csaba Szabó  
Department of Algebra and Number Theory  
Eötvös Loránd University  
Pázmány Péter Sétány 1/C  
Budapest 1117  
Hungary  
e-mail: csaba@cs.elte.hu

Received: 1 September 2017.

Accepted: 26 March 2019.