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STATISTICS OF FINITE DEGREE COVERS OF TORUS KNOT COMPLEMENTS

STATISTIQUES DES REVÊTEMENTS DE
DEGRÉ FINI DES COMPLÉMENTS DE
NŒUDS TORIQUES

ABSTRACT. — In the first part of this paper, we determine the asymptotic subgroup growth of the fundamental group of a torus knot complement. In the second part, we use this to study random finite degree covers of torus knot complements. We determine their Benjamini–Schramm limit and the linear growth rate of the Betti numbers of these covers. All these results generalise to a larger class of lattices in $PLS(2, \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$. As a by-product of our proofs, we obtain analogous limit theorems for high index random subgroups of non-uniform Fuchsian lattices with torsion.

RÉSUMÉ. — Dans la première partie de cet article, nous déterminons la croissance de sous-groupes asymptotique des groupes fondamentaux des compléments des nœuds toriques. Dans la deuxième partie, nous utilisons cela pour étudier des revêtements aléatoires de degré fini des compléments de nœuds toriques. Nous déterminons leurs limites au sens de Benjamini–Schramm et le taux de croissance linéaire de leur nombres de Betti. Tous ces résultats se généralisent à une classe plus large de réseaux de $PLS(2, \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$. Comme conséquence de nos preuves, nous obtenons également des théorèmes limites analogues pour des sous-groupes aléatoires de grand indice des réseaux Fuchsien non-uniformes.

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1. Introduction

A classical theorem due to Hempel [Hem87] states that the fundamental group of a tame 3-manifold is residually finite. As such, it has many finite index subgroups, or equivalently, the manifold has lots of finite degree covers.

In this paper we study the fundamental groups of torus knot complements and groups closely related to these. We ask two questions: How fast does the number of index n subgroups grow as a function of n ? And what are the properties of a random index n subgroup and the corresponding degree n cover?

We will study groups of the form

$$\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m} = \langle x_1, \dots, x_m \mid x_1^{p_1} = x_2^{p_2} = \dots = x_m^{p_m} \rangle.$$

When $\gcd(p, q) = 1$ and $p, q \geq 2$ then $\Gamma_{p, q}$ is the fundamental group of a (p, q) -torus knot complement. More generally, Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} is a central extension of the form

$$(1.1) \quad 1 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow \Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m} \xrightarrow{\Phi_{p_1, \dots, p_m}} C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m} \longrightarrow 1,$$

where C_p denotes the finite cyclic group of order p and Φ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} is the map that sends the generator x_j to a generator of C_{p_j} .

We will consider the case $\sum_{j=1}^m \frac{1}{p_j} < m - 1$, which includes all torus knot groups. In this setting Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} appears as a non-uniform lattice in $\text{PLS}(2, \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ (see for instance [Eck04, Proposition 7.2]). $\Phi_{p_1, \dots, p_m}(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m})$ is then the projection onto $\text{PLS}(2, \mathbb{R})$ of Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} and is a Fuchsian group that acts on the hyperbolic plane \mathbb{H}^2 . The orbifold Euler characteristic of $\Phi_{p_1, \dots, p_m}(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}) \backslash \mathbb{H}^2$ is

$$-m + 1 + \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{p_i},$$

a number that will appear repeatedly throughout this paper.

1.1. Subgroup growth

The first of our questions above asks for the *subgroup growth* of these groups. That is, the study of the large n behaviour of the quantity $a_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m})$ – the number of index n subgroups of Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} .

Because Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} is a central extension of a free product of finite groups by \mathbb{Z} , a standard argument which we provide in Section 3, combined with results due to Müller [Mül96], Volynets [Vol86] and Wilf [Wil86] on the subgroup growth on free products of finite groups proves the following:

THEOREM 1.1. — *Let $p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{N}_{>1}$ such that $\sum_{j=1}^m \frac{1}{p_j} < m - 1$. Then it holds that⁽¹⁾*

$$a_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}) \sim A_{p_1, \dots, p_m} \cdot n^{-1/2} \cdot \exp \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{\substack{0 < j < p_i \\ \text{s.t. } j|p_i}} \frac{n^{j/p_i}}{j} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{n}{e} \right)^{n \cdot \left(m - 1 - \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{p_i} \right)}$$

⁽¹⁾Here and throughout the paper, the notation $f(n) \sim g(n)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ will indicate that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n)/g(n) = 1$.

as $n \rightarrow \infty$, where

$$A_{p_1 \dots p_m} = \sqrt{2\pi} \exp \left(- \sum_{i: p_i \text{ even}} \frac{1}{2p_i} \right) \prod_{i=1}^m p_i^{-1/2}.$$

The theorem above also generalises to free products of the form

$$\Gamma_{p_{1,1}, \dots, p_{1,m_1}} * \dots * \Gamma_{p_{r,1}, \dots, p_{r,m_r}}$$

where $\sum_j p_{i,m_i} < m_i - 1$ for all $i = 1, \dots, r$. In topological terms, this corresponds to taking connected sums.

Using the asymptotic behaviour of $a_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m})$, one can also derive an asymptotic equivalent for the related sequence

$$h_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}) = |\text{Hom}(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}, S_n)|.$$

First of all, note that (1.1) implies that

$$(1.2) \quad h_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}) \geq h_n(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}) = \prod_{j=1}^m h_n(C_{p_j}, S_n).$$

It turns out that asymptotically the bound in (1.2) is tight. In other words, a typical homomorphism factors through Φ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} . We prove:

THEOREM 1.2. — $p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{N}_{>1}$ such that $\sum_{j=1}^m \frac{1}{p_j} < m - 1$. Then

$$\frac{|\{\rho \in \text{Hom}(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}, S_n); \rho \text{ factors through } \Phi_{p_1, \dots, p_m}\}|}{h_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m})} \rightarrow 1$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

The analogous result is also known to hold for orientable circle bundles over surfaces [LM00]. A similar observation was also made for certain sequences of amalgamated products in [Mül96, p. 130].

As we noted above, we use results due to Müller, Volynets and Wilf in order to prove the two results above. The fact that Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} has a relatively simple presentation also allows one to derive the theorems above with elementary arguments. In particular, one can write down a closed formula for $h_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m})$ and derive the theorems from there, using the same type of techniques that Müller employed in [Mül96]. We will sketch these arguments, which we employed in a previous version of this paper, in Appendix A.

1.2. Random subgroups and covers

In the second part of our paper, we use the results above to study random finite index subgroups of Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} . That is, since the number of index n subgroups of Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} is finite, we can pick one uniformly at random and ask for its properties.

Let us denote our random index n subgroup by H_n . This is an example of an Invariant Random Subgroup (IRS) – i.e. a conjugation invariant Borel measure on the Chabauty space of subgroups of Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} (for more details see Section 2.3).

We will also fix a classifying space X_{p_1, \dots, p_m} for Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} . For instance, if $p, q \geq 2$ and $\gcd(p, q) = 1$ we can take the corresponding torus knot complement. More generally, since Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} appears as a torsion-free lattice in $\mathrm{PLS}(2, \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$, we may take the manifold $\Gamma \backslash (\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R})$. H_n gives rise to a random degree n cover of X_{p_1, \dots, p_m} .

We will study three (related) problems:

- First, we will ask, given a conjugacy class $K \subset \Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}$, how many fixed points does $g \in K$ have for the left action on $\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}/H_n$? We will denote this number of fixed points by $Z_K(H_n)$. In topological terms, K corresponds to a free homotopy class of loops in X_{p_1, \dots, p_m} . $Z_K(H_n)$ is the number of closed lifts of that loop to the cover of X_{p_1, \dots, p_m} corresponding to H_n . We note that we count these lifts as loops and not as sets. In particular, if the corresponding element in Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} is non-primitive⁽²⁾, some of these different lifts may overlap. Indeed, if $g_0 \in \Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}$ is primitive and it for instance has an orbit of order three on $\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}/H_n$, then g_0^3 has three fixed points on $\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}/H_n$ and the corresponding lifts at the three corresponding lifts of a base point on X_{p_1, \dots, p_m} all overlap.
- After this, we will ask what IRS the random subgroup H_n converges to as $n \rightarrow \infty$. In topological terms, this asks for the *Benjamini–Schramm* limit of the corresponding random cover of X_{p_1, \dots, p_m} (see Section 2.4 for a definition of Benjamini–Schramm convergence).
- Finally, we will study the asymptotic behaviour of the real Betti numbers $b_k(H_n; \mathbb{R})$ of H_n , or equivalently of the corresponding random cover of X_{p_1, \dots, p_m} .

We will write

$$L_{p_1, \dots, p_m} := \ker(\Phi_{p_1, \dots, p_m}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}.$$

For a torus knot, this is the subgroup generated by the longitude. Since L_{p_1, \dots, p_m} is normal in Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} , it's also an IRS.

In the theorem below, $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ will denote a standard normal distribution on \mathbb{R} and more generally, $\mathcal{N}^{\otimes r}$ a standard normal distribution on \mathbb{R}^r . If $K_1, K_2 \subset \Gamma$ are conjugacy classes in a group Γ and $g \in \Gamma$ and $k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ are such that $g^{k_1} \in K_1$ and $g^{k_2} \in K_2$ we will say K_1 and K_2 have a common root. Note that two conjugacy classes that don't have a common root are in particular distinct.

We will prove⁽³⁾:

THEOREM 1.3. — *Let $p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{N}_{>1}$ be such that $\sum_{j=1}^m \frac{1}{p_j} < m - 1$.*

(A) *Let $K_1, \dots, K_r \subset \Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}$ be non-trivial conjugacy classes of which no pair have a common root.*

(a) *If for all $g \in K_i$, for all $i = 1, \dots, r$, the image $\Phi_{p_1, \dots, p_m}(g)$ is either trivial or of infinite order, then, as $n \rightarrow \infty$, the random variables $Z_{K_i}(H_n)$, $i = 1, \dots, r$ are asymptotically independent. Moreover,*

⁽²⁾In this article, *primitive* means “not a non-trivial power”.

⁽³⁾Doron Puder and Tomer Zimhoni pointed out to us that in a previous version of this paper, we had missed the case in which $\Phi_{p_1, \dots, p_m}(g_0)$ is a product of two elements of order two. Puder–Zimhoni [PZ22] have also proved a generalisation of Corollary 4.2 below that also yields an interpretation of these results in terms of group Euler characteristics. In particular, the case of products of order two elements in the corollary was first worked out by Puder–Zimhoni.

- if $K_i \subset L_{p_1, \dots, p_m}$ then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}[Z_{K_i}(H_n) = n] = 1$$

- and if $K_i \not\subset L_{p_1, \dots, p_m}$ is the conjugacy class of the k^{th} power of a primitive element g_0 then $Z_{K_i}(H_n)$ converges in distribution to a random variable $Z_{K_i}^\infty$.
 - If $\Phi_{p_1, \dots, p_m}(g_0)$ is not a product of two elements of order two,

$$Z_{K_i}^\infty \sim \sum_{d|k} d \cdot X_{1/d},$$

where $X_{1/d} \sim \text{Poisson}(1/d)$ and $X_1, \dots, X_{1/k}$ are independent.

- If $\Phi_{p_1, \dots, p_m}(g_0)$ is a product of two elements of order two,

$$Z_{K_i}^\infty \sim \sum_{d|k} 2d \cdot X_{1/2d}^{d,1} + \sum_{d|k, d \text{ even}} d \cdot X_{1/2}^{d,2} + d \cdot X_{1/2}^{d,3} + \sum_{d|k, d \text{ odd}} d \cdot X_1^{d,4}$$

where $X_{1/2d}^{d,1} \sim \text{Poisson}(1/2d)$, $X_{1/2}^{d,2}, X_{1/2}^{d,3} \sim \text{Poisson}(1/2)$, $X_1^{d,4} \sim \text{Poisson}(1)$ and all these variables are independent.

- (b) If the images of the elements of K_i under Φ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} have order $k_i \in \mathbb{N}$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$, then the vector of random variables

$$\left(\frac{Z_{K_1}(H_n) - n^{1/k_1} - \varepsilon_1 \cdot n^{1/2k_1}}{\sqrt{p_{j_1}/k_1} \cdot n^{1/2k_1}}, \dots, \frac{Z_{K_r}(H_n) - n^{1/k_r} - \varepsilon_r \cdot n^{1/2k_r}}{\sqrt{p_{j_r}/k_r} \cdot n^{1/2k_r}} \right)$$

converges in distribution to a $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)^{\otimes r}$ -distributed random variable as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Here $p_{j_i} \in \mathbb{N}$ is such that $\Phi_{p_1, \dots, p_m}(K_i)$ is the conjugacy class of $x_{j_i}^{k_i}$, for $i = 1, \dots, r$. Finally ε_i equals 1 if p_{j_i}/k_i is even and 0 otherwise.

- (B) As $n \rightarrow \infty$, H_n converges to L_{p_1, \dots, p_m} as an IRS.
 (C) We have that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_k(H_n; \mathbb{R})}{n} = \begin{cases} m - 1 - \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{p_i} & \text{if } k = 1, 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

in probability.

Recall that a random variable $X : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is Poisson-distributed with parameter $\lambda > 0$ if and only if

$$\mathbb{P}[X = k] = \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!} \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

So (A) above gives us an explicit limit for the probability that a fixed curve lifts to any given number of curves in the cover. For example, if p and q are both odd and we denote the random degree n cover of our (p, q) -torus knot complement by $X_{p,q}(n)$ and γ is any primitive free homotopy class of closed curves in $X_{p,q}(1)$ that is not freely homotopic to the longitude we obtain:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}[\gamma \text{ lifts to exactly 3 closed curves in } X_{p,q}(n)] = \frac{1}{6e} = 0.0613\dots$$

Using our techniques, the limit of the joint distribution of the variables associated to distinct conjugacy classes that do have common roots can also be determined. The independence will then however be lost (see Theorem 4.1 below). Note also that we don't consider combinations of variables coming from finite and infinite order elements.

(B) In particular implies that a random degree n cover of a torus knot complement does *not* converge to the universal cover of the given torus knot complement as $n \rightarrow \infty$. This is different from the behaviour of random finite covers of graphs [DJPP13], surfaces [MP23] and many large volume locally symmetric spaces of higher rank [ABB⁺17], that all do converge to their universal covers.

(C) Also has implications for the number of boundary tori in a random cover of a torus knot complement. Indeed, together with “half lives, half dies” [Hat07, Lemma 3.5], it also implies that the number of boundary components of a degree n cover is typically at most $(1 - \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q}) \cdot n + o(n)$.

Because all the results in the theorem above are really about the group Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} , we can also apply them to random covers of more general spaces Y_{p_1, \dots, p_m} that have Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} as their fundamental group (i.e. without assuming that Y_{p_1, \dots, p_m} is a classifying space for Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m}). In that case, the random cover Benjamini–Schramm converges to the cover of Y_{p_1, \dots, p_m} corresponding to L_{p_1, \dots, p_m} and the normalised Betti numbers converge to the ℓ^2 -Betti numbers of that cover.

Finally, we note that we prove analogous results to Theorem 1.3 for random index n subgroups of non-cocompact Fuchsian groups.

THEOREM 1.4. — *Let Λ be a non-cocompact Fuchsian group of finite covolume. Moreover, let $G_n < \Lambda$ denote an index n subgroup, chosen uniformly at random.*

(A) (a) *If $K_1, \dots, K_r \subset \Lambda$ are conjugacy classes of infinite order elements of which no pair have a common root. Then, as $n \rightarrow \infty$, the vector of random variables*

$$(Z_{K_1}(G_n), \dots, Z_{K_r}(G_n))$$

converges jointly in distribution to a vector

$$(Z_{K_1}^\infty, \dots, Z_{K_r}^\infty) : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^r$$

of independent random variables, such that if K_i is the conjugacy class of a k^{th} power of a primitive element then:

- *If the corresponding primitive element is not a product of two elements of order two:*

$$Z_{K_i}^\infty \sim \sum_{d|k} d \cdot X_{1/d},$$

where $X_{1/d} \sim \text{Poisson}(1/d)$ and $X_1, \dots, X_{1/k}$ are independent.

- *If the corresponding primitive element is a product of two elements of order two:*

$$Z_{K_i}^\infty \sim \sum_{d|k} 2d \cdot X_{1/2d}^{d,1} + \sum_{d|k, d \text{ even}} d \cdot X_{1/2}^{d,2} + d \cdot X_{1/2}^{d,3} + \sum_{d|k, d \text{ odd}} d \cdot X_1^{d,4}$$

where $X_{1/2d}^{d,1} \sim \text{Poisson}(1/2d)$, $X_{1/2}^{d,2}, X_{1/2}^{d,3} \sim \text{Poisson}(1/2)$, $X_1^{d,4} \sim \text{Poisson}(1)$ and all these variables are independent.

- (b) [MSP10, Lemma 4] If $K_1, \dots, K_r \subset \Lambda$ are non-trivial conjugacy classes of which no pair have a common root, whose elements have orders $k_1, \dots, k_r \in \mathbb{N}$ respectively, then the vector of random variables

$$\left(\frac{Z_{K_1}(G_n) - n^{1/k_1} - \varepsilon_1 \cdot n^{1/2k_1}}{\sqrt{p_{j_1}/k_1 \cdot n^{1/2k_1}}}, \dots, \frac{Z_{K_r}(G_n) - n^{1/k_r} - \varepsilon_r \cdot n^{1/2k_r}}{\sqrt{p_{j_r}/k_r \cdot n^{1/2k_r}}} \right)$$

converges in distribution to a $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)^{\otimes r}$ -distributed random variable as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Here $p_{j_i} \in \mathbb{N}$ is such that K_i is the conjugacy class of $x_{j_i}^i$, for $i = 1, \dots, r$. Finally ε_i equals 1 if p_{j_i}/k_i is even and 0 otherwise.

- (B) As $n \rightarrow \infty$, G_n converges to the trivial group as an IRS.

Note that the analogue to Theorem 1.3(C) also holds here. However, a much stronger statement follows directly from results by Müller–Schlage-Puchta [MSP10].

The case of free groups in the theorem above is very similar to results on cycle counts in random regular graphs in the permutation model (see for instance [DJPP13] and also [Bol80] for a slightly different model). In the case where Λ is a free product of finite cyclic groups and $r = 1$, Benaych-Georges [BG10] proved Theorem 1.4(Aa) for certain conjugacy classes.

For surface groups similar results have very recently been proved by Magee–Puder [MP23] and Puder–Zimhoni [PZ22]. The case of cocompact Fuchsian groups with torsion is currently open.

1.3. The structure of the proofs

Our proofs start with the subgroup growth. We combine results due to Müller [Mül96, Mül97], Volynets [Vol86] and Wilf [Wil86] with a classical bound on the number of index n subgroups of an extension (see Proposition 2.2) in order to prove Theorem 1.1. Combining this with the recurrence relating the sequences $(a_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}))_n$ and $(h_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}))_n$ we then obtain Theorem 1.2 as well.

The idea behind the proofs of our results on random subgroups is to first prove the analogous results for random index n subgroups of $C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}$ and then use the fact that most index n subgroups of Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} come from index n subgroups of $C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}$ to upgrade these into results about Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} .

First, we consider the problem of counting the number of fixed points of an element $g \in C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}$ under a random homomorphism $C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m} \rightarrow S_n$. There are two cases to consider:

- Müller–Schlage-Puchta [MSP04, MSP10] proved the central limit theorem we need for finite order elements.
- If g is of infinite order, its number of fixed points can be approximated by a sum of multiples of Poisson-distributed random variables. For certain conjugacy classes, this was proved by Benaych-Georges in [BG10]. We extend this to all conjugacy classes and also show that the statistics of different conjugacy classes are asymptotically independent.

We prove our Poisson distribution result by estimating the factorial moments of the random variables that count the fixed points of g . We note that in all of our estimates, the error terms could be made explicit using the error terms in Müller's results [Mül96]. Moreover, the Chen–Stein method (see for instance [AGG89, BHJ92, DJPP13, CGS11]) might give sharper bounds than the method of moments.

The fact that a conjugacy class $K \subset \Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}$ typically has very few lifts to H_n if it does not lie in L_{p_1, \dots, p_m} and typically has n lifts if it does (this is essentially Theorem 1.3(A)), implies that the IRS H_n converges to L_{p_1, \dots, p_m} (Theorem 1.3(B)). Using results by Elek [Ele10] and Lück [Lüc94], we then also obtain that the normalised Betti numbers of H_n converge to the ℓ^2 -Betti numbers of the cover of $\widetilde{X}_{p_1, \dots, p_m} / L_{p_1, \dots, p_m}$.

In Section 4.6, we sketch how to complete the proof of Theorem 1.4.

Finally, in Appendix A we explain an alternative approach to Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 which goes through computing a closed formula for $h_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m})$.

1.4. Notes and references

As opposed to the case of 2-manifolds [Dix69, MSP02, LS04], there are very few 3-manifolds for which the subgroup growth is well understood. For instance, to the best of our knowledge, there isn't a single hyperbolic 3-manifold group Γ for which the asymptotic behaviour of $a_n(\Gamma)$ is known. It does follow from largeness of these groups [Ago13] that the number

$$s_n(G) := \sum_{m \leq n} a_m(G)$$

grows faster than $(n!)^\alpha$ for some $\alpha > 0$, but even at the factorial scale, the growth (i.e. the optimal α) is not known. In the more general setting of lattices in $\mathrm{PLS}(2, \mathbb{C})$ it's known in one very particular case [BPR20, Section 2.5.2]. One of the difficulties in determining α in general is that for a general hyperbolic 3-manifold, no proof for a factorial lower bound is known that does not rely on Agol's work.

For Seifert fibred manifolds a little more is known: the subgroup growth of orientable circle bundles over surfaces was determined by Liskovets and Mednykh [LM00] and the subgroup growth of Euclidean manifolds can be derived from general results on the subgroup growth of virtually abelian groups [SDS99, Sul16].

One can also ask for the number of distinct isomorphism types of subgroups, in which case even less is known [FPP⁺21].

Finally, results similar to our Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 are known to hold for Baumslag–Solitar groups [Kel20].

The geometry of a random cover of a graph is a classical subject in the study of random regular graphs (see for instance [AL02, DJPP13, Fri08, Pud15]). Moreover, it is known that, as $n \rightarrow \infty$, a random $2d$ -regular graph sampled uniformly from the set of such graphs on n vertices as a model is contiguous to the model given by a random degree n cover of a wedge of d circles [GJKW02, Wor99]. In other words, random covers are also a tool that can be used to study other models of random graphs.

Random covers of manifolds are much less well understood. Of course, random graph covers also give rise to random covers of punctured surfaces, so some of the graph theory results can be transported to this context. Very recently, Magee–Puder [MP23] and Magee–Naud–Puder [MNP22] studied random covers of closed hyperbolic surfaces. They proved that these covers Benjamini–Schramm converge to the hyperbolic plane and that the spectral gap of their Laplacian is eventually larger than $\frac{3}{16} - \varepsilon$ for all $\varepsilon > 0$ (given that this holds for the base surface).

More general random surfaces (see for instance [BCP19, BM04, GLMST21, GPY11, Mir13, MP19, MRR22, Pet17, PT18, Shr22]), random 3-manifolds (see for instance [BBG⁺18, DT06, HV22, Mah10]) and random knots (see for instance [BKL⁺20, EZ17]) have recently also received considerable attention.

Invariant Random Subgroups were introduced by Abért–Glasner–Virág in [AGV14], by Bowen in [Bow14] and under a different name by Vershik in [Ver12], but had been studied in various guises before (see the references in [AGV14]). Benjamini–Schramm convergence was introduced for graphs in [BS01] and for lattices in Lie groups in [ABB⁺17]. The fact that Benjamini–Schramm convergence implies convergence of normalised Betti numbers was proved for sequences of simplicial complexes in [Ele10], for sequences of lattices in [ABB⁺17] and for sequences of negatively curved Riemannian manifolds in [ABBG23].

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2. Preliminaries

2.1. Subgroup growth

As mentioned in the introduction, our results on subgroup growth are based on the connection between finite index subgroups of a group G and transitive permutation representations of G . Indeed, an index n subgroup $H < G$ gives rise to a transitive action of G on the finite set G/H and as such, upon labelling the elements of G/H with the numbers $1, \dots, n$, a homomorphism $G \rightarrow S_n$. Here S_n denotes the symmetric group on n elements. This leads to the following (see [LS03, Proposition 1.1.1] for a detailed proof):

PROPOSITION 2.1. — *Let G be a group and $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Then*

$$a_n(G) = \frac{t_n(G)}{(n-1)!},$$

where

$$t_n(G) = \left| \left\{ \varphi : G \rightarrow S_n \mid \varphi(G) \text{ acts transitively on } \{1, \dots, n\} \right\} \right|.$$

We shall also be using [LS03, Proposition 1.3.2], which states:

PROPOSITION 2.2. — *Let G be a group, N a normal subgroup of G , and $Q = G/N$. Then*

$$a_n(G) \leq \sum_{t|n} a_{n/t}(Q) a_t(N) t^{rk(Q)}.$$

In order to count fixed points of finite order elements under random homomorphisms later on, we will need to split homomorphisms $\Gamma \rightarrow S_n$ according to their orbits. Given a partition $\pi = (\pi_1, \dots, \pi_r)$ (a non decreasing sequence of positive integers called the parts of π), we will write

$$h_\pi(\Gamma) = \left| \left\{ \rho \in \text{Hom}(\Gamma, S_{|\pi|}); \begin{array}{l} \text{the orbits of } \rho(\Gamma) \text{ on } \{1, \dots, |\pi|\} \\ \text{have sizes } \pi_1, \dots, \pi_r \end{array} \right\} \right|,$$

where $|\pi| = \pi_1 + \dots + \pi_r$.

Given a group Γ , we will encode these numbers in an exponential generating function

$$F_\Gamma(x, y) = \sum_{\pi} \frac{h_\pi(\Gamma)}{|\pi|!} x^{|\pi|} y^\pi,$$

in an infinite number of formal variables x, y_1, y_2, \dots , where $y^\pi = \prod_i y_{\pi_i}$.

This generating function can be explicitly computed in terms of the sequence $a_n(\Gamma)$:

LEMMA 2.3. — *Let Γ be a finitely generated group. We have*

$$F_\Gamma(x, y) = \exp \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_i(\Gamma)}{i} x^i y_i \right).$$

Another result we will need is on the asymptotic number of homomorphisms $C_m \rightarrow S_n$ (or equivalently the number of elements of order m in S_n). The result we will use is due to Volynets [Vol86] and independently Wilf [Wil86] and fits into a large body of work, starting with classical results by Chowla–Herstein–Moore [CHM51], Moser–Wyman [MW55], Hayman [Hay56] and Harris–Schoenfeld [HS68] and culminating in a paper by Müller [Mül97] in which the asymptotic behaviour of $h_n(G)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ is determined for any finite group G . It states:

THEOREM 2.4 (Volynets [Vol86], Wilf [Wil86], Müller [Mül97]). — *Let $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Then*

$$h_n(C_m) \sim A_m \cdot \exp \left(\sum_{\substack{d|m \\ d < m}} \frac{1}{d} n^{d/m} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{n}{e} \right)^{n \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{m})}$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Here

$$A_m = \begin{cases} m^{-1/2}; & m \text{ odd} \\ m^{-1/2} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2m} \right); & m \text{ even.} \end{cases}$$

Moreover,

$$\frac{h_n(C_m)}{h_{n-1}(C_m)} \sim n^{1-1/m} \cdot \left(1 + O \left(n^{-1/m} \right) \right) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Finally, we will need the following result by Müller:

THEOREM 2.5 (Müller [Mül96]). — *Let $p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{N}_{>1}$ such that $\sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{p_i} < m - 1$. Then*

$$t_n(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}) \sim h_n(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

In fact, Müller also provides error terms and proves the theorem for more general groups; we refer to his paper for details.

2.2. Probability theory

For our Poisson approximation results, we will use the method of moments. Given a random variable $Z : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$, we will write

$$(Z)_k = Z(Z - 1) \dots (Z - k + 1).$$

Moreover, recall that a sequence of random variables $Z_n : \Omega_n \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^d$ is said to converge *jointly in distribution* to a random variable $Z : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^d$ if and only if

$$\mathbb{P}[Z_n \in A] \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}[Z \in A] \quad \forall A \subset \mathbb{N}^d.$$

The following theorem is classical. For a proof see for instance [Bol85, Theorem 1.23].

THEOREM 2.6 (The method of moments). — *Let $Z_{n,1}, Z_{n,2}, \dots, Z_{n,r} : \Omega_n \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ be random variables. If there exist $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r > 0$ such that for all $k_1, \dots, k_r \in \mathbb{N}$*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}[(Z_{n,1})_{k_1} (Z_{n,2})_{k_2} \dots (Z_{n,r})_{k_r}] = \lambda_1^{k_1} \lambda_2^{k_2} \dots \lambda_r^{k_r},$$

then $(Z_{n,1}, \dots, Z_{n,r}) : \Omega_n \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^r$ converges jointly in distribution to a vector of random variables $(Z_1, \dots, Z_r) : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^r$ where

- $Z_i \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda_i)$, $i = 1, \dots, r$
- *The random variables Z_1, \dots, Z_r form an independent family.*

2.3. Invariant Random Subgroups

We will phrase our results on random subgroups in the language of Invariant Random Subgroups. For a finitely generated group Γ , $\text{Sub}(\Gamma)$ will denote the *Chabauty space* of subgroups of Γ (see for instance [Gel18] for an introduction).

We will be interested in random index n subgroups of such a group Γ . Given $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we will write

$$\mathcal{A}_n(\Gamma) = \{H < \Gamma; [\Gamma : H] = n\} \subset \text{Sub}(\Gamma),$$

so that $a_n(\Gamma) = |\mathcal{A}_n(\Gamma)|$. Studying a random index n subgroup of Γ comes down to understanding the measure μ_n on $\text{Sub}(\Gamma)$, defined by

$$\mu_n = \frac{1}{a_n(\Gamma)} \sum_{H \in \mathcal{A}_n(\Gamma)} \delta_H$$

where δ_H denotes the Dirac mass on $H \in \text{Sub}(\Gamma)$.

μ_n is an example of what is called an *Invariant Random Subgroup* (IRS) of Γ – i.e. a Borel probability measure on $\text{Sub}(\Gamma)$ that is invariant under conjugation by Γ .

We will write $\text{IRS}(\Gamma)$ for the space of IRS's of Γ endowed with the weak-* topology. This space has been first studied under this name in [AGV14] and [Bow14] and under a different name in [Ver12].

We will also use a characterisation for convergence in $\text{IRS}(\Gamma)$ terms of fixed points. This characterisation is probably well known, but we couldn't find the exact statement in the literature (for instance [AGV14, Lemma 16] is very similar). We will provide a proof for the sake of completeness.

Given a function $f : \text{Sub}(\Gamma) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, we will write $\mu_n(f)$ for the integral of f with respect to μ_n (all measures considered in our paper are finite sums of Dirac masses, so this is always well defined). Moreover, if $K \subset \Gamma$ is a conjugacy class then we will write

$$Z_K : \mathcal{A}_n(\Gamma) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

for the random variable that counts the number of fixed points of any $g \in K$ on Γ/H . If we fix any $g \in K$ and $\varphi : \Gamma \rightarrow S_n$ is a transitive homomorphism corresponding to H (cf. Proposition 2.1), then

$$Z_K(H) = \left| \left\{ j \in \{1, \dots, n\}; \varphi(g) \cdot j = j \right\} \right|.$$

As noted by one of the referees of this paper, Z_K can also be interpreted as the character on Γ corresponding to the representation induced from the trivial representation of H .

LEMMA 2.7. — *Let Γ be a countable discrete group. Set*

$$\mu_n = \frac{1}{a_n(\Gamma)} \sum_{\substack{H < \Gamma \\ [\Gamma:H] = n}} \delta_H.$$

and let $N \triangleleft \Gamma$. Then

$$\mu_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \delta_N \text{ in } \text{IRS}(\Gamma) \iff \begin{cases} \mu_n(Z_K) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} o(n) & \forall \text{ conjugacy class } K \not\subset N \\ \mu_n(Z_K) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} n & \forall \text{ conjugacy class } K \subset N \end{cases}$$

Proof. — We start with the fact that for $g \in K$, $\mu_n(\{H; g \in H\}) = \frac{1}{n} \mu_n(Z_K)$. Indeed, for any $p \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, the map $\varphi \mapsto \text{Stab}_\varphi\{p\}$ gives an $(n-1)!$ -to-1 correspondence between transitive homomorphisms $\Gamma \rightarrow S_n$ and index n subgroups of Γ . $Z_K(\varphi)$ equals the number of fixed points of $\varphi(g)$ on $\{1, \dots, n\}$. As such

$$(2.1) \quad \mu_n(\{H; g \in H\}) = \frac{1}{n \cdot t_n(\Gamma)} \sum_{p=1}^n \sum_{\varphi \in \mathcal{T}_n(\Gamma)} \mathbf{1}_{g \in \text{Stab}_\varphi\{p\}}(\varphi) = \frac{1}{n} \mu_n(Z_K),$$

where

$$\mathcal{T}_n(\Gamma) = \{\varphi \in \text{Hom}(\Gamma, S_n); \varphi(\Gamma) \curvearrowright \{1, \dots, n\} \text{ transitively}\}.$$

Now, the topology on $\text{Sub}(\Gamma)$ is generated by sets of the form

$$O_1(U) := \{H \in \text{Sub}(\Gamma); H \cap U \neq \emptyset\}, \quad U \subset \Gamma$$

and

$$O_2(V) := \{H \in \text{Sub}(\Gamma); H \cap V = \emptyset\}, \quad V \subset \Gamma \text{ finite,}$$

(see for instance [Gel18]). By the Portmanteau theorem, convergence $\mu_n \xrightarrow{w^*} \delta_N$ is equivalent to

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu_n(O) \geq \delta_N(O)$$

for every open set $O \subset \text{Sub}(\Gamma)$. This is equivalent to proving that $\mu_n(O) \rightarrow 1$ for every open set $O \subset \text{Sub}(\Gamma)$ such that $N \in O$. Since every open set is a union of sets of the form $O_1(U)$ and $O_2(V)$, $\mu_n \xrightarrow{w^*} \delta_N$ if and only if

$$(2.2) \quad \mu_n(O_1(U)) \rightarrow 1 \text{ when } U \cap N \neq \emptyset \quad \text{and} \quad \mu_n(O_2(V)) \rightarrow 1 \text{ when } V \cap N = \emptyset$$

for all $U \subset \Gamma$ and all finite $V \subset \Gamma$.

Let us first prove that our conditions on the behaviour of $\mu_n(Z_K)$ imply convergence in $\text{IRS}(\Gamma)$.

We start by checking (2.2) for sets of the form $O_1(U)$. Suppose $g \in U \cap N$. Using (2.1) and writing K for the conjugacy class of g ,

$$\mu_n(\{H; H \cap U \neq \emptyset\}) \geq \mu_n(\{H; g \in H\}) = \frac{1}{n} \mu_n(Z_K) \rightarrow 1,$$

by our assumption on $\mu_n(Z_K)$.

Now we deal with sets of the form $O_2(V)$. We will write $K(g)$ for the conjugacy class of an element $g \in \Gamma$. (2.1) gives us

$$\mu_n(\{H; H \cap V \neq \emptyset\}) \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{g \in V} \mu_n(Z_{K(g)}) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0,$$

by our assumptions on $\mu_n(Z_{K(g)})$. This proves the first direction.

For the other direction, suppose $g \in N$ then $\delta_N(O_1(\{g\})) = 1$ and hence by (2.2) and (2.1), we obtain

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \mu_n(Z_K) = 1,$$

which proves that $\mu_n(Z_K) \sim n$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Moreover, if K is a conjugacy class such that $K \not\subset N$ and $g \in K$, then by (2.2) and (2.1),

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu_n(O_2(\{g\})) = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 - \mu_n(O_1(\{g\})) = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 - \frac{1}{n} \mu_n(Z_K) \geq 1,$$

which proves that $\mu_n(Z_K) = o(n)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. □

2.4. Benjamini–Schramm convergence

Now suppose that — as many of the groups that we study do — Γ admits a finite simplicial complex X as a classifying space. Picking a 0-cell $x_0 \in X$ gives an identification $\Gamma \simeq \pi_1(X, x_0)$. Moreover, an index n subgroup $H < \Gamma$ gives rise to a pointed simplicial covering space

$$(Y_H, y_H) \rightarrow (X, x_0).$$

This means that the measure μ_n above also gives rise to a probability measure ν_n on the set

$$\mathcal{K}_D = \left\{ (Y, y_0); \begin{array}{l} Y \text{ a connected simplicial complex in} \\ \text{which the degree of 0-cells is at} \\ \text{most } D, y_0 \in Y \text{ a 0-cell} \end{array} \right\} / \sim$$

for some $D > 0$, where two pairs $(Y, y_0) \sim (Y', y'_0)$ if there is a simplicial isomorphism $Y \rightarrow Y'$ that maps y_0 to y'_0 . This set \mathcal{K} can be metrised by setting

$$d_{\mathcal{K}}([Y, y_0], [Y', y'_0]) = \frac{1}{1 + \sup \left\{ R \geq 0; \begin{array}{l} \text{The } R\text{-balls around } y_0 \text{ and } y'_0 \text{ are iso-} \\ \text{morphic as pointed simplicial complexes} \end{array} \right\}}.$$

This allows us to speak of weak-* convergence of measures on \mathcal{K}_D . If there is a pointed simplicial complex $[Z, z_0] \in \mathcal{K}_D$ such that

$$\nu_n \xrightarrow{w^*} \delta_{[Z, z_0]} \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty,$$

where $\delta_{[Z, z_0]}$ denotes the Dirac mass on $[Z, z_0]$, then we say that the random complex determined by ν_n *Benjamini–Schramm converges* (or *locally converges*) to $[Z, z_0]$.

We will write $\mathcal{BS}(\mathcal{K}_D)$ for the space of probability measures on \mathcal{K}_D endowed with the weak-* topology. The procedure described above describes a continuous map

$$\text{IRS}(\Gamma) \rightarrow \mathcal{BS}(\mathcal{K}_D),$$

for some $D > 0$, that depends on the choice of classifying space.

2.5. Betti numbers

One reason for determining Benjamini–Schramm limits is that they help determine limits of normalised Betti numbers. We will exclusively be dealing with homology with real coefficients in this paper. Given a simplicial complex X , we will write

$$b_k(X) = \dim(H_k(X; \mathbb{R})).$$

In order to state Elek’s result, let $[\beta_1(R), o_1], \dots, [\beta_M(R), o_M]$ denote all the complexes in \mathcal{K}_D that can appear as an R -ball of a complex in \mathcal{K}_D . Note that this is a finite list, the length of which depends on R and D . Moreover, given a finite simplicial complex X of which all 0-cells degree at most D , we will write

$$\rho_{\beta_i(R)}(X) = \frac{|\{x \in V(X); \text{The } R\text{-ball around } x \text{ is isomorphic to } \beta_i(R)\}|}{|V(X)|},$$

$i = 1, \dots, M$, where $V(X)$ denotes the set of 0-cells of X . Elek’s theorem now states:

THEOREM 2.8 (Elek [Ele10, Lemma 6.1]). — *Fix $D > 0$ and let $(X_n)_n$ be a sequence of finite simplicial complexes in which the degree of every 0-cell is bounded by D . If $|V(X_n)| \rightarrow \infty$ and for all $R > 0$, for all i , $\rho_{\beta_i(R)}(X_n)$ converges as $n \rightarrow \infty$, then*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_k(X_n)}{|V(X_n)|}$$

exists for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Often, an explicit limit for these normalised Betti numbers can be determined in terms of ℓ^2 -Betti numbers. We will not go into this theory very deeply in this paper and refer the interested reader to for instance [Lüc02] or [Kam19] for more information.

If Γ is a group and X is a finite Γ -CW complex, then we will write $b_k^{(2)}(X; \Gamma)$ for the k^{th} ℓ^2 -Betti number of the pair (X, Γ) .

We will rely on the Lück approximation theorem [Lüc94] (see also [Kam19, Theorem 5.26]). If Γ is a group and $\Gamma_i \triangleleft \Gamma$, $i \in \mathbb{N}$ are such that

$$[\Gamma : \Gamma_i] < \infty \quad \text{and} \quad \Gamma_{i+1} < \Gamma_i, \quad i \in \mathbb{N},$$

then we call $(\Gamma_i)_i$ a *chain of finite index normal subgroups of Γ* .

THEOREM 2.9 (Lück approximation theorem). — *Let Γ be a group and X be a finite free Γ -CW complex. Moreover, let $(\Gamma_i)_i$ be a chain of finite index normal subgroups of Γ and set*

$$\Theta = \bigcap_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \Gamma_i.$$

Then

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_k(X/\Gamma_i)}{[\Gamma : \Gamma_i]} = b_k^{(2)}(\Theta \backslash X; \Gamma/\Theta).$$

In order to prove convergence of Betti numbers we are after (Theorem 1.3(C)), we will use the approximation theorems of Elek and Lück to deduce the following lemma. Like Lemma 2.7, this lemma is probably well known (for instance [BG04, Theorem 3.1] is similar) but, as far as we know, not available in the literature in this form, so we will provide a proof.

LEMMA 2.10. — *Let Γ be a group that admits a finite simplicial complex X as a classifying space. Set*

$$\mu_n = \sum_{\substack{H < \Gamma \\ [\Gamma:H] = n}} \delta_H.$$

If there exists a normal subgroup $N \triangleleft \Gamma$ such that Γ/N is residually finite and

$$\mu_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \delta_N$$

in $\text{IRS}(\Gamma)$. Then for every $\varepsilon > 0$ and every $k \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\mu_n \left(\left| \frac{b_k(H)}{n} - b_k^{(2)}(N \backslash \widetilde{X}; \Gamma/N) \right| < \varepsilon \right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1,$$

where \widetilde{X} denotes the universal cover of X .

Proof. — Recall that $V(X)$ denotes the set of 0-cells of X and write D for the maximal degree among these 0-cells. Fix a choice of 0-cell $x_0 \in V(X)$, to obtain an identification $\Gamma \simeq \pi_1(X, x_0)$ and denote the measure on \mathcal{K}_D induced by μ_n by $\nu_n \in \mathcal{BS}(\mathcal{K}_D)$. Finally, we will let $(Z, z_0) \rightarrow (X, x_0)$ denote the pointed cover corresponding to N .

For $g \in K \subset \Gamma$, where K is a conjugacy class, $Z_K(H)$ equals the number of lifts of x_0 at which the loop in X corresponding to g lifts to a closed loop.

Now consider the set W_R of all $g \in \Gamma$ that have translation distance at most R on the universal cover \widetilde{X} . This set consists of a finite number of conjugacy classes.

If $H < \Gamma$ is such that $[\Gamma : H] = n$ and, as $n \rightarrow \infty$,

$$(2.3) \quad \begin{cases} Z_K(H) = o(n) & \text{if } K \not\subset N \cap W_R \\ n - Z_K(H) = o(n) & \text{if } K \subset N \cap W_R \end{cases}$$

then the number of lifts y in the cover of X corresponding to H , around which the R -ball $B_R(y)$ is not isometric to the R -ball $B_R(z_0)$ around $z_0 \in Z$ is $o(n)$ (this uses that W_R consists of finitely many conjugacy classes).

Lemma 2.7 tells us that for any finite set of conjugacy classes, (2.3) is satisfied with asymptotic μ_n -probability 1. So we obtain that for every $R, \varepsilon > 0$

$$\nu_n \left(\left\{ [Y, y]; \frac{|\{v \in V(Y) \text{ a lift of } x_0; B_R(v) \simeq B_R(z_0)\}|}{n} > 1 - \varepsilon \right\} \right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1.$$

Now, since $V(X)$ is finite we can repeat the argument finitely many times and obtain that for each $R > 0$ there is a finite list B_1, \dots, B_L of finite simplicial complexes and a finite list of densities $\rho_1, \dots, \rho_L > 0$ such that

$$\nu_n \left(\left\{ [Y, y]; \forall i : \left| \frac{|\{v \in V(Y); B_R(v) \simeq B_i\}|}{n} - \rho_i \right| < \varepsilon \right\} \right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1.$$

So, by Theorem 2.8, for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a $\delta > 0$ such that if we fix any finite pointed complex $[Q, q] \in \mathcal{K}_D$ that satisfies

$$\left| \frac{|\{v \in V(Q); B_R(v) \simeq B_i\}|}{n} - \rho_i \right| < \delta \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, L,$$

then,

$$(2.4) \quad \nu_n \left(\left\{ [Y, y]; \left| \frac{b_k(Y)}{n} - \frac{b_k(Q)}{|V(Q)|} \right| < \varepsilon \right\} \right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 \quad \text{for all } k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Using the fact that Γ/N is residually finite, we can find a chain of normal subgroups $H_i \triangleleft \Gamma/N$ of finite index such that $\bigcap_i H_i = \{e\}$. We lift this sequence of subgroups to a sequence $\widetilde{H}_i \triangleleft \Gamma$ and obtain a sequence of pointed covers $(Q_i, q_i) \rightarrow (X, x_0)$. Now, if we set

$$\eta_i = \frac{1}{[\Gamma : \widetilde{H}_i]} \sum_{u \in (\Gamma/\widetilde{H}_i) \cdot q_i} \delta_{[Q_i, u]} \in \mathcal{BS}(\mathcal{K}_D),$$

then $\eta_i \xrightarrow{i \rightarrow \infty} \delta_N$ by construction. So, for (2.4), we can take a (Q_i, q_i) deep in the sequence we just constructed. Moreover, by Theorem 2.9 we have

$$\frac{b_k(Q_i)}{n} \approx b_k^{(2)}(N \setminus \widetilde{X}; \Gamma/N),$$

which finishes the proof of Lemma 2.10. □

3. Subgroup growth

Our first objective is to prove Theorem 1.1 – the asymptotic subgroup growth of our groups Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} . Note that this follows from the following theorem together with Theorems 2.4 and 2.5 and Proposition 2.1.

THEOREM 3.1. — *Let $p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{N}_{>1}$ such that $\sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{p_i} < m - 1$. Then, as $n \rightarrow \infty$,*

$$a_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}) \sim a_n(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}).$$

Proof. — We have already mentioned that the group Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} is a central extension

$$1 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow \Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m} \xrightarrow{\Phi_{p_1, \dots, p_m}} C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m} \longrightarrow 1$$

where Φ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} sends x_j to the generator of C_{p_j} . Using this alongside Proposition 2.2, implies that

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &\leq \frac{a_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m})}{a_n(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m})} \leq \frac{\sum_{r|n} a_{n/r}(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}) r^m}{a_n(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m})} \\ &= 1 + \frac{\sum_{\substack{r|n \\ r>1}} a_{n/r}(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}) r^m}{a_n(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m})} \end{aligned}$$

Take r_n to be the divisor of n with $1 < r_n \leq n$, that maximises $a_{n/r}(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}) r^m$. Since the number of divisors of n is certainly bounded above by n , we see

$$\frac{\sum_{\substack{r|n \\ r>1}} a_{n/r}(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}) r^m}{a_n(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m})} \leq n \frac{a_{n/r_n}(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}) r_n^m}{a_n(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m})}.$$

Using the growth rates of $a_n(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m})$ which are obtained from Theorem 2.4 and Theorem 2.5, we get

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(n r_n^m \frac{a_{n/r_n}(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m})}{a_n(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m})} \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\exp \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{\substack{d|p_i \\ d < p_i}} \frac{1}{d} \left(\left(\frac{n}{r_n} \right)^{\frac{d}{p_i}} - n^{\frac{d}{p_i}} \right) \right) n \left(\frac{(n/r_n)!}{n!} \right)^{\sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_{p_1, \dots, p_m}} r_n^{\beta_{p_1, \dots, p_m}} \right) \\ &\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(n \left(\frac{(n/r_n)!}{n!} \right)^{\alpha_{p_1, \dots, p_m}} r_n^{\beta_{p_1, \dots, p_m}} \right) \\ &\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(\frac{(n/2)!}{n!} \right)^{\alpha_{p_1, \dots, p_m}} n^{1+\beta_{p_1, \dots, p_m}} \right) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used $2 \leq r_n \leq n$, and denoted $\alpha_{p_1, \dots, p_m} = \sum_{i=1}^m (1 - \frac{1}{p_i}) - 1$ and $\beta_{p_1, \dots, p_m} = m - 1 + \frac{1}{2} (\sum_{i=1}^m (1 - \frac{1}{p_i}))$.

Hence we have shown

$$a_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}) \sim a_n(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}),$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$. □

As an immediate consequence of this alongside Proposition 2.1, we also find that

$$t_n(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}) \sim t_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m})$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Moreover, we obtain:

COROLLARY 3.2. — *Let $p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{N}_{>1}$ such that $\sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{p_i} < m - 1$. Then*

$$h_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}) \sim t_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m})$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Before we prove this corollary, we note that together with Proposition 2.1 and Theorem 1.1, it implies Theorem 1.2.

Proof of Corollary 3.2. — Write $\Gamma = \Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}$ and $\chi = m - 1 - \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{p_i}$. Fix any $\alpha < \chi$. Our goal will be to prove that there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\frac{h_n(\Gamma)}{(n-1)!} \leq \left(1 + \frac{C}{n^\alpha}\right) \cdot a_n(\Gamma)$$

for all $n \geq 1$. Observe that this, combined with the fact that $\frac{h_n(\Gamma)}{(n-1)!} \geq a_n(\Gamma)$ and Proposition 2.1, is sufficient to prove the corollary.

We will prove our claim by induction. Let us first consider the induction step. We will use the fact (see [LS03] Corollary 1.1.4) that

$$\frac{h_n(\Gamma)}{(n-1)!} = a_n(\Gamma) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{h_{n-k}(\Gamma)}{(n-k)!} a_k(\Gamma).$$

Using the induction hypothesis, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{h_n(\Gamma)}{(n-1)!} &\leq a_n(\Gamma) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{C}{(n-k)^\alpha}\right) a_{n-k}(\Gamma) a_k(\Gamma) \\ &\leq a_n(\Gamma) + (1+C) \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} a_{n-k}(\Gamma) a_k(\Gamma). \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 3.1, together with Lemma B.1,

$$\frac{h_n(\Gamma)}{(n-1)!} \leq a_n(\Gamma) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{C' \cdot (1+C)}{n^\chi}\right) = a_n(\Gamma) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{C}{n^\alpha} \frac{C' \cdot (1+C)}{C \cdot n^{\chi-\alpha}}\right)$$

for some uniform $C' > 0$. Now, we observe that, for fixed $C > 0$, the factor $\frac{C' \cdot (1+C)}{C \cdot n^{\chi-\alpha}}$ can be made smaller than 1 by increasing n , meaning that the induction step works after a certain n_0 . To get the base case to hold, we need to increase C , which only decreases the factor $\frac{C' \cdot (1+C)}{C \cdot n^{\chi-\alpha}}$, thus proving the corollary. □

4. Random subgroups and covers

In this section we will study the properties of random index n subgroups of Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} and random degree n covers of torus knot complements.

The basic idea is to prove that a random index n subgroup of $C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}$ (as an element of $\text{IRS}(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m})$) converges to the trivial subgroup. This, together with Theorem 1.2 will then imply that a random index n subgroup of Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} converges to L_{p_1, \dots, p_m} . Both of these results will be quantitative in the sense that we have control over the number of conjugacy classes a given conjugacy class of either $C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}$ or Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} lifts to in a random index n subgroup (Theorem 1.3(a)). This then immediately implies the fact that a random degree n cover of X_{p_1, \dots, p_m} Benjamini–Schramm converges to X_{p_1, \dots, p_m}^Φ . Combined with Lemma 2.10, this convergence implies our result on Betti numbers.

4.1. Set-up

Recall that, if Γ is a group and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then

$$\mathcal{A}_n(\Gamma) = \{H < \Gamma; [\Gamma : H] = n\},$$

and that

$$Z_K : \mathcal{A}_n(\Gamma) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

counts the number of fixed points of $g \in K$ acting on Γ/H . If we fix any $g \in K$ and $\varphi : \Gamma \rightarrow S_n$ is a transitive homomorphism corresponding to H (cf. Proposition 2.1), then

$$Z_K(H) = \left| \{j \in \{1, \dots, n\}; \varphi(g) \cdot j = j\} \right|.$$

Our main goal now is to determine the asymptotic behaviour of the distribution of these random variables as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

4.2. Fixed point statistics of infinite order elements of $C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}$

Our first step is to enlarge our probability space and prove our results there. Concretely, the expression for Z_K in terms of fixed points is well-defined for any homomorphism, not just for transitive ones. As such, we can interpret Z_K as a random variable

$$Z_K : \text{Hom}(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}, S_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

as well, where we equip $\text{Hom}(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}, S_n)$ with the uniform measure $\mathbb{P}_n^{\text{Hom}}$. We will denote the expected value with respect to this measure by $\mathbb{E}_n^{\text{Hom}}$.

It will turn out that for conjugacy classes K of elements of infinite order, Z_K will limit to a sum of Poisson distributed random variables. In this section we will work this out, starting with some set-up.

Suppose that $g \in C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}$ is of infinite order and that K is its conjugacy class. Write

$$g = x_{j_1}^{s_1} \dots x_{j_l}^{s_l}$$

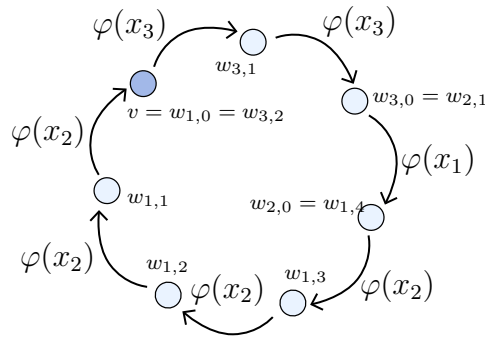


Figure 4.1. v is a fixed point of $\varphi(x_2^4 x_1 x_3^2)$.

as a reduced word in the generators x_1, \dots, x_m of $C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}$. By potentially changing the conjugate, we may also assume that the word is cyclically reduced.

Now, if we want $v \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ to be a fixed point of $\varphi(g)$ for some $\varphi \in \text{Hom}(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}, S_n)$, then there need to be sequences $(w_{t,0} w_{t,1} \dots w_{t,s_t})$, for $t = 1, \dots, l$, such that

$$(4.1) \quad \begin{cases} \varphi(x_{j_t})(w_{t,q}) = w_{t,q-1}, & q = 1, \dots, s_t \\ w_{t,s_t} = w_{t+1,0} & t = 1, \dots, l-1 \\ w_{1,0} = w_{l,s_l} = v. \end{cases}$$

In other words, if we want v to be a fixed point of g , then certain sequences (for which there are many choices) need to appear in the disjoint cycle decompositions of the images of the generators x_1, \dots, x_m . Figure 4.1 gives an example of the situation. Note that some of the labels in these sequences may coincide.

These sequences naturally correspond to labelled graphs. The vertices are labelled by the numbers $w_{t,i}$, which we connect with edges labelled by the generators x_{j_i} according to the conditions in (4.1). We will say that φ satisfies this labelled graph – another way of saying this is that the corresponding graph is a subgraph of the Schreier graph for the action of $\varphi(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m})$ on $\{1, \dots, n\}$. This allows us to decompose the variable Z_K into a finite sum

$$(4.2) \quad Z_K = \sum_G \mu(G) \cdot Y_G$$

where

- the sum is over finite directed graphs G such that
 - the edges are labelled with generators x_j ,
 - for all $j = 1, \dots, m$: among the edges emanating from any vertex, at most one is labelled x_j
 - G contains a directed circuit that runs through all of its edges a finite number of times in such a way that the word spelled out by the generators on these edges (in the order given by the circuit) is g
 - $\mu(G)$ is the number of fixed points of g that the graph G gives rise to.

Note that these graphs G do *not* carry vertex labels. We will call such graphs K -graphs.

- $Y_G(\varphi)$ counts the number of labelled copies of G that are satisfied by φ .

It will turn out that, asymptotically, the sum above is dominated by two types of graphs. That is cycles (connected 2-regular graphs), and what we will call lines of circles. The latter are connected graphs that decompose into edge-disjoint cycles, in such a way that

- every vertex is incident to at most two of these cycles,
- every cycle is incident with at most two other cycles,
- all the labels on a given cycle are the same,
- the labels on adjacent cycles are distinct, and
- if a cycle is labelled with x_i , then its length is p_i if it is incident to two other cycles, and $\frac{p_i}{2}$ if it is incident to one other cycle.

Figure 4.2 shows an example:

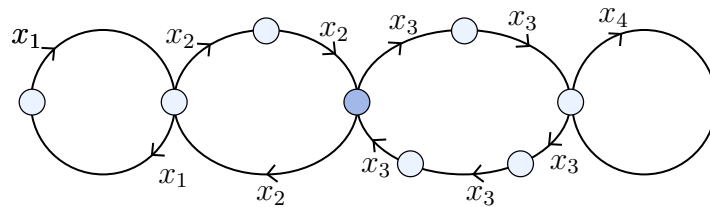


Figure 4.2. A line of circles corresponding to the element $g = x_3^3 x_4 x_3^2 x_2^2 x_1^2 x_2$. Here we have $p_1 = 4, p_2 = 3, p_3 = 5, p_4 = 2$, so that g is a product of two elements of order two.

The conditions above guarantee that the group element that is formed by traversing such a graph once is a product of two elements of order two. Since we’re assuming the group element we consider is written in cyclically reduced form, these elements of order two are distinct.

Note that if $g = g_0^k$ is a non-trivial power of a primitive element g_0 , the sum contains terms corresponding to graphs for g_0^d for every divisor d of k . These will all contribute to the asymptotic behaviour of Z_K .

In the theorem below, given a graph G as above, \widehat{G} is the graph that is obtained from G by “completing the cycles”. That is, we can write G as a union of disjoint loops and segments that are all labelled with a single generator. We do this in such a way that the segments all have maximal length, i.e. such that no two segments labelled with the same generator are incident to each other. \widehat{G} is then the graph in which we complete all the segments labelled with x_j to cycles of length p_j . Moreover, $\text{Aut}(G)$ is the group of edge-label-preserving symmetries of the graph G .

We have:

THEOREM 4.1. — *Let $p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{N}$ and let $K_1, \dots, K_r \subset C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}$ be conjugacy classes out of which no pair have a common root and none of which contains elements of finite order. Finally, let $\{G_{ij}\}_{j \in J_i}$ be a finite set of distinct K_i -graphs for all $i = 1, \dots, r$. Then*

- If one of the graphs G_{l_m} is neither a cycle, nor a line of circles and $k_{ij} \in \mathbb{N}$, $j \in J_i$, $i = 1, \dots, r$ is a tuple so that $k_{l_m} > 0$, we have

$$\mathbb{E}_n^{\text{Hom}} \left[\prod_{i,j} (Y_{G_{ij}})_{k_{ij}} \right] = O(n^{-\alpha}), \quad \text{for some } \alpha > 0$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

- if not, then we have

$$\mathbb{E}_n^{\text{Hom}} \left[\prod_{i,j} (Y_{G_{ij}})_{k_{ij}} \right] = \prod_{i,j} \lambda(G_{ij})^{k_{ij}} + O(n^{-\alpha}), \quad \text{for some } \alpha > 0$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Here $\lambda(G_{ij}) = 1 / |\text{Aut}(\widehat{G}_{ij})|$.

The implied constants in the two bounds in the theorem depend both on the graphs $\{G_{ij}\}_{i,j}$ and the tuple $(k_{ij})_{i,j}$. As noted in the introduction, the case of lines of circles was first worked out by Puder–Zimhoni [PZ22] (in a somewhat different language).

Before we prove the theorem, we observe that it immediately implies the following corollary, which in the case where $r = 1$, was proved for certain conjugacy classes by Benaych-Georges [BG10]. In fact, for these conjugacy classes, Benaych-Georges proves similar results for all cycles, and not just the fixed points, but he does not prove the independence for different conjugacy classes.

COROLLARY 4.2. — *Let $p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{N}$ and let $K_1, \dots, K_r \subset C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}$ be conjugacy classes out of which no pair have a common root and none of which contain elements of finite order. Then, as $n \rightarrow \infty$, the vector of random variables*

$$(Z_{K_1}, \dots, Z_{K_r}) : \text{Hom}(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}, S_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^r$$

converges jointly in distribution to a vector

$$(Z_{K_1}^\infty, \dots, Z_{K_r}^\infty) : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^r$$

of independent random variables, such that

- if K_i is the conjugacy class of a k^{th} power of a primitive element that is not a product of two distinct elements of order two, then

$$Z_{K_i}^\infty \sim \sum_{d|k} d \cdot X_{1/d},$$

where $X_{1/d} \sim \text{Poisson}(1/d)$ and all these variables are independent.

- if K_i is the conjugacy class of a k^{th} power of a primitive element that is a product of two distinct elements of order two, then

$$Z_{K_i}^\infty \sim \sum_{d|k} 2d \cdot X_{1/2d}^{d,1} + \sum_{d|k, d \text{ even}} d \cdot X_{1/2}^{d,2} + d \cdot X_{1/2}^{d,3} + \sum_{d|k, d \text{ odd}} d \cdot X_1^{d,4}$$

where $X_{1/2d}^{d,1} \sim \text{Poisson}(1/2d)$, $X_{1/2}^{d,2} \sim \text{Poisson}(1/2)$, $X_{1/2}^{d,3} \sim \text{Poisson}(1/2)$, $X_1^{d,4} \sim \text{Poisson}(1)$ and all these variables are independent.

Proof of Corollary 4.2. — Theorem 4.1 together with Theorem 2.6 implies that, when $\{G_{ij}\}_{j \in J_i}$ is a finite set of distinct K_i -graphs for all $i = 1, \dots, r$, then, as $n \rightarrow \infty$, the vector of random variables

$$\left(Y_{G_{ij}} : \text{Hom}(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}, S_n) \longrightarrow \mathbb{N} \right)_{i,j}$$

converges jointly in distribution to a vector

$$\left(Y_{G_{ij}}^\infty : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \right)_{i,j}$$

of independent random variables, such that:

$$Y_{G_{ij}}^\infty \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda(G_{ij})).$$

So what remains is to use the decomposition in (4.2) in order to write the limits of $Z_{K_{ij}}$ as a sum of Poisson-distributed variables.

We again pick $g \in K_{ij}$ and write $g = g_0^k$ for some primitive element g_0 . As the corollary suggests, there are two cases to consider.

If g_0 is not a product of two distinct elements of order two, none of the graphs in the decomposition (4.2) can be a line of circles. So the only graphs that contribute to the limit are cycles, and we obtain a cycle of length d for every divisor of length d . The number of fixed points that such a cycle gives rise to ($\mu(G_{ij})$) is d , and the automorphism group of the cycle is the cyclic group of order d , which proves the first part of the corollary.

Now suppose that $g_0 = ab$ where $a, b \in C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}$ are distinct involutions. For each divisor d of k , we now get two types of terms in (4.2) that contribute to the limit: one cycle and one or two lines of circles. Pretending for a moment that a and b are standard generators, the graphs corresponding to $d|k$ correspond to a fixed point of $(ab)^d$ and are:

- Lines of $d + 1$ circles, alternatingly labelled with a 's and b 's. If d is even, then there are two distinct such lines of circles – either both outer circles are labelled with a or both are labelled with b – and if d is odd, there is only one such line of circles – in which one outer circle is labelled a and the other is labelled b .
- A cycle of length $2d$, alternatingly labelled with a 's and b 's.

In the first case, all d vertices in the graph G_{ij} are fixed by $(ab)^d$ and hence by $(ab)^k$. This means that $\mu(G_{ij}) = d$. If d is odd, the graph has no non-trivial automorphisms, if it's even the automorphism group has order 2. The case of cycles is also different from before: because both a and b are involutions, *all* vertices of the cycle are fixed and not just half of them, which means that if G_{ij} is a cycle, then $\mu(G_{ij}) = 2d$ in this case. Moreover, the automorphism group is now the dihedral group of order $2d$.

If the involutions a and b are not standard generators (even if we can assume that ab is cyclically reduced, this does not imply that a and b are), then the result is the same. Indeed, in the case of cycles, the corresponding cycle can be obtained from the cycle labeled with a and b by replacing each edge with a segment labelled with a reduced word for a or b respectively. The number of fixed points that the resulting cycle gives rise to is still $2d$, also, because it's $\text{Aut}(\widehat{G})$ that shows up as the mean (as opposed to $\text{Aut}(G)$), the symmetries persist. In the case of lines of circles, we can

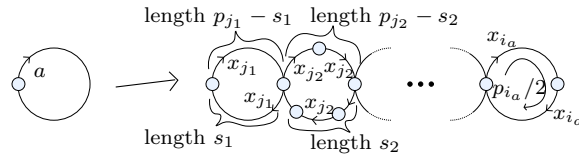


Figure 4.3. A circle labelled a that is at one of the two ends of the original line of circles is replaced by a line of $l + 1$ circles, of lengths $p_{j_1}, p_{j_2}, \dots, p_{j_l}$ and $p_{i_a}/2$ and labelled with x_{j_1}, \dots, x_{j_l} and x_{i_a} respectively. The points of attachment of these circles are chosen in such a way that a fixes the leftmost vertex of the graph. The necessary lengths are indicated in the figure.

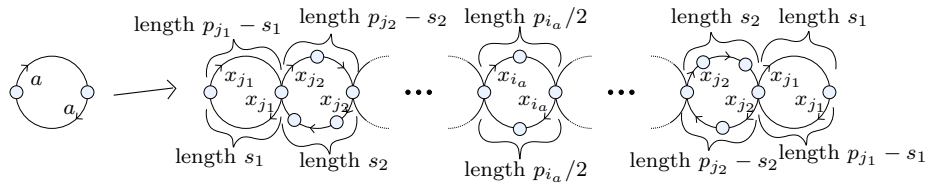


Figure 4.4. A circle labelled a that is incident to two other circles in the original line of circles is replaced by a line of $2l + 1$ circles, of lengths $p_{j_1}, p_{j_2}, \dots, p_{j_l}, p_{i_a}, p_{j_l}, \dots, p_{j_2}, p_{j_1}$ and labelled with $x_{j_1}, x_{j_2}, \dots, x_{j_l}, x_{i_a}, x_{j_l}, \dots, x_{j_2}, x_{j_1}$ respectively. The points of attachment of these circles are chosen in such a way that a acts as an involution exchanging the two outermost vertices. The necessary lengths are indicated in the figure.

obtain the correct graph by a similar replacement. a and b are conjugate to $x_{i_a}^{p_{i_a}/2}$ and $x_{i_b}^{p_{i_b}/2}$ for some (not necessarily distinct) i_a and i_b . That is, we may for instance write

$$a = x_{j_1}^{s_1} \cdots x_{j_l}^{s_l} \cdot x_{i_a}^{p_{i_a}/2} \cdot x_{j_l}^{p_{j_l}-s_l} \cdots x_{j_1}^{p_{j_1}-s_1}.$$

For some standard generators x_{j_1}, \dots, x_{j_l} and some $0 < s_1 < p_1, \dots, 0 < s_l < p_{j_l}$. The replacements we carry out are explained in Figures 4.3 and 4.4. □

Proof of Theorem 4.1. — We will write $\Lambda = C_{p_1} * \cdots * C_{p_m}$ and $\mathcal{H}_n(\Lambda) = \text{Hom}(\Lambda, S_n)$.

Observe that the random variable

$$\prod_{i,j} (Y_{G_{ij}})_{k_{ij}} : \mathcal{H}_n(\Lambda) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

counts tuples of vertex labelled copies of G_{ij} (where each G_{ij} appears k_{ij} times) that are satisfied by $\varphi(g_i)$. As such, we may write

$$\mathbb{E}_n^{\text{Hom}} \left[\prod_{i,j} (Y_{G_{ij}})_{k_{ij}} \right] = \sum_{\alpha \in A(n)} \mathbb{E}_n^{\text{Hom}} [\mathbf{1}_\alpha],$$

where

$$A(n) = \left\{ (\alpha_{ij})_{i,j}; \begin{array}{l} \alpha_{ij} \text{ a } k_{ij}\text{-tuple of } K_i\text{-graphs, isomorphic to } G_{ij}, \text{ with vertices} \\ \text{labelled with elements of } \{1, \dots, n\}, \text{ such that the labels} \\ \text{of the vertices of each graph in the collection are distinct} \end{array} \right\}$$

and

$$\mathbb{1}_\alpha : \mathcal{H}_n(\Lambda) \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

satisfies $\mathbb{1}_\alpha(\varphi) = 1$ if and only if φ satisfies all the labelled graphs corresponding to α . Note that many of these indicators are constant 0 functions, because the combination of labels involved leads to a contradiction about the properties of $\varphi(x_j)$ for some $j \in \{1, \dots, m\}$. We call $\alpha \in A(n)$ *admissible* if $\mathbb{1}_\alpha$ is not a constant 0 function.

We now start by computing $\mathbb{E}_n^{\text{Hom}}[\mathbb{1}_\alpha]$. Observe that

$$\mathbb{E}_n^{\text{Hom}}[\mathbb{1}_\alpha] = \frac{|\{\varphi \in \mathcal{H}_n(\Lambda); \varphi \text{ satisfies } \alpha\}|}{h_n(\Lambda)}.$$

In order to count the numerator on the right-hand side, we need to count the number of ways to complete the information given in α to a homomorphism $\Lambda \rightarrow S_n$. We do this as follows.

For admissible labellings α , we decompose the labels appearing in α into *words*. These are strings of labels in $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ that appear as the vertices of some path in G_{ij} , all of whose edges are marked with the same generator, and which is maximal with respect to this last property.

So, a choice needs to be made for the lengths of these cycles that contain these words, which words appear together in a cycle, and which other labels appear in these cycles. Once these cycles have been completed, this determines m homomorphisms $C_{p_j} \rightarrow S_{D_j}$, where D_j is the union of cycles containing words marked by x_j . To complete this into a homomorphism $C_{p_j} \rightarrow S_n$, we have the choice out of $h_{n-D_j}(C_{p_j})$ homomorphisms. This, as $n \rightarrow \infty$, gives a total of

$$\sim \prod_{j=1}^m \sum_{\{S_1, \dots, S_t\} \models W_j(\alpha)} \sum_{\substack{d_1, \dots, d_t | p_j \\ d_q \geq \sum_{w \in S_q} \ell(w)}} C(S, d) \cdot n^{\sum d_q - \sum_{w \in W_j(\alpha)} \ell(w)} h_{n - \sum d_q}(C_{p_j})$$

ways to complete the information in an admissible labelling α to a homomorphism, where

- $W_j(\alpha)$ is the set of words that appear in α and pose a condition on $\varphi(x_j)$,
- the notation $\{S_1, \dots, S_t\} \models W_j(\alpha)$ means that $\{S_1, \dots, S_t\}$ forms a set partition of $W_j(\alpha)$ (these are the groups of words that are going to appear together in cycles in $\varphi(x_j)$),
- the numbers d_1, \dots, d_t are going to be the lengths of the cycles containing the words in the sets $\{S_1, \dots, S_t\}$,
- $\ell(w)$ is the number of vertex labels in a word w ,
- $C(S, d)$ is a combinatorial constant that counts the number of ways to distribute the words over cycles in according to $\{S_1, \dots, S_t\}$ and d_1, \dots, d_t . Moreover, if the set partition $\{S_1, \dots, S_t\}$ consists of singletons, then $C(S, d) = 1$
- and we have already made one simplification: the powers of n should in reality take the form of a falling factorial. However, since we are only interested in asymptotics and all the products involved are of fixed bounded length, we replaced them by powers of n , whence the “ \sim ”.

Now we notice that all the sums and products involved are finite, so we may apply Theorem 2.4. This implies that, as $n \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_n^{\text{Hom}}[\mathbb{1}_\alpha] &\sim \prod_{j=1}^m \sum_{\substack{\{S_1, \dots, S_t\} \\ \models W_j(\alpha)}} \sum_{\substack{d_1, \dots, d_t | p_j \\ d_q \geq \sum_{w \in S_q} \ell(w)}} C(S, d) \cdot n^{\sum_q d_q - \sum_{w \in W_j(\alpha)} \ell(w)} \frac{h_{n - \sum_q d_q}(C_{p_j})}{h_n(C_{p_j})} \\ &\sim \prod_{j=1}^m n^{-\sum_{w \in W_j(\alpha)} \ell(w)} \sum_{\{S_1, \dots, S_t\} \models W_j(\alpha)} \sum_{\substack{d_1, \dots, d_t | p_j \\ d_q \geq \sum_{w \in S_q} \ell(w)}} C(S, d) \cdot n^{\frac{1}{p_j} \sum_q d_q}. \end{aligned}$$

The leading term in the double sum on the right is the term in which the sum $\sum_q d_q$ is the largest. This means that the terms in which the sets $\{S_1, \dots, S_t\}$ are singletons and the divisors d_1, \dots, d_t of p_j are as large as possible. Often, this means they are all equal to p_j , but not always. Indeed if $W_j(\alpha)$ contains a word w that starts and ends with the same label, then the length of this word equals the length of the cycle it appears in, we will call such words *closed*. Words that are not closed will be called open. Observe that

$$\ell(w) = \begin{cases} e(w) + 1 & \text{if } w \text{ is open} \\ e(w) & \text{if } w \text{ is closed,} \end{cases}$$

where $e(w)$ denotes the number of edges of the corresponding graph involved in w .

All in all, we obtain that, as $n \rightarrow \infty$,

$$(4.3) \quad \mathbb{E}_n^{\text{Hom}}[\mathbb{1}_\alpha] \sim \prod_{j=1}^m n^{\sum_{w \in W_j(\alpha)} \frac{d_w}{p_j} - \ell(w)} = n^{-|W^o(\alpha)| - \sum_{i,j} e(G_{ij}) \cdot k_{ij} + \sum_j \sum_{w \in W_j(\alpha)} \frac{d_w}{p_j}},$$

where d_w denotes the maximal possible divisor of p_j associated to $w \in W_j(\alpha)$ – i.e. p_j if w does not start and end with the same label, and the number of distinct labels in w otherwise – $e(G_{ij})$ the number of edges of G_{ij} and $W^o(\alpha)$ the set of open words associated to α .

Now we need to estimate the sum of these quantities. First, we write

$$A_1(n) = \{\alpha \in A(n); \text{ all the labels in } \alpha \text{ are distinct}\}, \quad \text{and} \quad A_2(n) = A(n) \setminus A_1(n)$$

and observe that, as $n \rightarrow \infty$,

$$|A_2(n)| = O\left(n^{-1 + \sum_{i,j} v(G_{ij}) \cdot k_{ij}}\right),$$

where $v(G_{ij})$ denotes the number of vertices of G_{ij} . On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} |A_1(n)| &= \left(\prod_{i,j} \frac{1}{|\text{Aut}(\widehat{G}_{ij})|^{k_{ij}}} \right) \cdot n \cdot (n-1) \cdots \left(n - \left(\sum_{i,j} v(G_{ij}) \cdot k_{ij} \right) + 1 \right) \\ &\stackrel{n \rightarrow \infty}{\sim} \prod_{i,j} \frac{1}{|\text{Aut}(\widehat{G}_{ij})|^{k_{ij}}} n^{v(G_{ij}) \cdot k_{ij}}. \end{aligned}$$

The reason that it's $|\text{Aut}(\widehat{G}_{ij})|$ rather than $|\text{Aut}(G_{ij})|$ that plays a role here, is the way we did the counting above. Indeed in our computation of $\mathbb{E}[\mathbb{1}_\alpha]$ above, we're counting how many ways to complete the cycles of the generators. So we're really counting labellings of \widehat{G}_{ij} . The only case in which this distinction between G and \widehat{G}_{ij} will play a role is the case of elements g that are products of two involutions.

Combining this with (4.3) and using the fact that the function $\alpha \in A_1(n) \mapsto \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{1}_\alpha]$ is constant, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_n^{\text{Hom}} \left[\prod_{i,j} (Y_{G_{ij}})_{k_{ij}} \right] &= \sum_{\alpha \in A_1(n)} \mathbb{E}_n^{\text{Hom}}[\mathbb{1}_\alpha] + \sum_{\alpha \in A_2(n)} \mathbb{E}_n^{\text{Hom}}[\mathbb{1}_\alpha] \\ &\sim \left(\prod_{i,j} \frac{1}{|\text{Aut}(\widehat{G}_{ij})|^{k_{ij}}} \right) n^{\sum_{i,j} (v(G_{ij}) - e(G_{ij})) \cdot k_{ij} + \sum_j \sum_{w \in W_j(\alpha)} \frac{d_w}{p_j} - \mathbb{1}_{\text{open}}(w)} \end{aligned}$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$, where α is any labelling from $A_1(n)$, $e(G_{ij})$ denotes the number of edges of G_{ij} and $\mathbb{1}_{\text{open}}$ is the indicator of the event that a word is open.

In order to conclude, we need to figure out for which graphs G , the expression

$$\begin{aligned} g(G) &:= v(G) - e(G) + \sum_{\substack{w \text{ a word} \\ \text{coming from } G}} \frac{d_w}{p_w} - \mathbb{1}_{\text{open}}(w) \\ &= v(G) - e(G) + \sum_{\substack{w \text{ a closed word} \\ \text{coming from } G}} \frac{d_w}{p_w}, \end{aligned}$$

where p_w is the order of the group element corresponding to w , is non-negative. To this end, we will first prove the following claim:

CLAIM 4.3. — *If $g(G) \geq 0$, then no word in G can be adjacent to more than two words.*

Proof of Claim 4.3. — To prove this, we first observe that $v(G) - e(G)$ is the Euler characteristic of G , hence we can apply inclusion-exclusion. So, let w be this word that is adjacent to more than two words. Using inclusion-exclusion for the Euler characteristic and the fact that if w is open, then $d_w/p_w = 1$ (which equals the Euler characteristic of a segment), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} (4.4) \quad g(G) &= \frac{d_w}{p_w} - \#\{\text{vertices that } w \text{ attaches to}\} + \sum_i g(G_w^{(i)}) \\ &= \frac{d_w}{p_w} + \sum_i g(G_w^{(i)}) - \#\{\text{vertices of } G_w^{(i)} \text{ that } w \text{ attaches to}\} \end{aligned}$$

where the $G_w^{(i)}$ are the components of $G - w$. In order to understand the terms in the sum above, we first claim:

SUBCLAIM 4.4. — *If $g(G_w^{(i)}) = 1$, then $G_w^{(i)}$ cannot contain a closed directed loop that*

- starts and ends at the same vertex,
- runs through all of the edges of $G_w^{(i)}$

- the generators on the edges of $G_w^{(i)}$ along this loop spell out a reduced word.

Proof of Subclaim 4.4. — Let U be any connected graph whose edges are directed and labelled by the generators x_1, \dots, x_m and let us order the words appearing in U by w_1, \dots, w_f in such a way that the graph U_j containing only the words w_1, w_2, \dots, w_j is connected for $j = 1, \dots, f$. We then have $U = U_f$ and

$$g(U_1) = \frac{d_{w_1}}{p_{w_1}} \quad \text{and} \quad g(U_j) = g(U_{j-1}) + \frac{d_w}{p_w} - \# \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{vertices of } U_{j-1} \\ \text{that } w_j \text{ attaches to} \end{array} \right\},$$

for $j = 2, \dots, f$. Observe that

$$g(U) = g(U_f), \quad g(U_1) \leq 1 \quad \text{and} \quad g(U_j) \leq g(U_{j-1}),$$

for $j = 2, \dots, f$. The third inequality follows from connectedness of all the graphs: w_j attaches to at least one vertex of U_{j-1} . If we want that $g(U) = 1$ then each word must be either closed and of length p_{k_j} – the order of the corresponding generator – or open. Moreover, each new word needs to attach to exactly one vertex. So,

- either one of the words is open and U cannot contain a closed directed path that runs through all edges (because this open word can only be traversed in one direction and disconnects U when removed),
- or all the words are closed and of full length, in which case the word that is read out is not reduced. Indeed, there is at least one word that attaches to at most one vertex and any closed loop must traverse this loop all at once.

This proves our subclaim. □

This means that in (4.4), if $g(G_w^{(i)}) = 1$ (the maximal possible value, given that $G_w^{(i)}$ is connected), then w attaches to at least two vertices of $G_w^{(i)}$. If not, then $g(G_w^{(i)}) \leq \frac{1}{2}$ (the next largest value possible). So

$$g(G_w^{(i)}) - \# \left\{ \text{vertices of } G_w^{(i)} \text{ that } w \text{ attaches to} \right\} \leq -\frac{1}{2}$$

in general. This means that if $G - w$ has more than two components, then $g(G) < 0$. If $G - w$ has two components, then w connects to at least two vertices on one of them and hence for that component we have

$$g(G_w^{(i)}) - \# \left\{ \text{vertices of } G_w^{(i)} \text{ that } w \text{ attaches to} \right\} \leq -1$$

and we again obtain that $g(G) < 0$. Finally, if $G - w$ is connected then $g(G - w) \leq 1$ and

$$g(G - w) - \# \left\{ \text{vertices of } G - w \text{ that } w \text{ attaches to} \right\} \leq -2.$$

So, we have proved our claim: if $g(G) \geq 0$, then G contains no word that is adjacent more than to two other words, thus proving Claim 4.3. □

Claim 4.3 now first implies that, if $g(G) \geq 0$, then either all words in G are closed, or all words are open. Indeed, suppose G contains both open and closed words. Since G is connected, there is a vertex where an “incoming” open and a closed word meet. At least one other word must attach to the closed word. If it attaches at a different vertex, there must be a third word that attaches. If not, part of the closed word does not appear in the group element. So, the only option is that the incoming open word

and a second word attach at the same vertex. But that means that the incoming open word must be incident to at least three other words.

Now all that is left is to consider the two cases: “all words are closed” and “all words are open”. If all words are open, then $g(G) = v(G) - e(G)$, the Euler characteristic of G . So G must be either homotopic to a tree or a cycle. Because G contains only open words, it cannot contain any leaf, and so G must be a cycle.

If all words in G are closed and each word is incident to at most two other words, then G is either a line of circles or a “circle of circles”. The latter means that G decomposes into closed words, each of which is incident to exactly two other closed words. Such a graph does not have a closed directed loop that traverses all its edges. So G must be a line of circles. The conditions on the lengths of the loops that we mentioned before the theorem are implied by the positivity of $g(G)$. \square

4.3. Fixed point statistics of finite order elements of $C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}$

Given a finite cyclic group $C_p = \langle x|x^p \rangle$ of order p and a divisor $d|p$, we let

$$Y_d : \text{Hom}(C_p, S_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

denote the random variable that associates the number of d -cycles of $\varphi(x)$ to $\varphi \in \text{Hom}(C_p, S_n)$.

Müller and Schlage-Puchta [MSP04, MSP10] proved that these variables satisfy a central limit theorem. Similar results we also proved by Benaych-Georges in [BG07].

THEOREM 4.5. — *Let $\mathcal{D} = \{d \in \mathbb{N}; d|p\}$.*

(1) *(Central limit theorem) [MSP10, Lemma 4] The normalised vector*

$$\left(\frac{Y_d - \frac{1}{d}n^{d/p}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{d}}n^{d/2p}} \right)_{d \in \mathcal{D} \setminus \{p\}} : \text{Hom}(C_p, S_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^{\mathcal{D} \setminus \{p\}}$$

converges in distribution to $\otimes_{d \in \mathcal{D} \setminus \{p\}} \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$.

(2) [MSP04, Lemma 3] *(Central limit theorem for maximal cycles) Set $d_{\max} = \max\{d \in \mathcal{D}; d < p\}$. The normalised random variable*

$$\frac{\frac{1}{p}n - Y_p}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{d_{\max}}}n^{d_{\max}/2p}} : \text{Hom}(C_p, S_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

converges in distribution to $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$.

With this in hand, we can now determine the asymptotic behaviour of the variables Z_K for conjugacy classes K consisting of finite order elements.

COROLLARY 4.6. — *Let $K_1, \dots, K_r \subset C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}$ be distinct non-trivial conjugacy classes of elements of orders $k_1, \dots, k_r \in \mathbb{N}$ respectively. Then*

(1) *As $n \rightarrow \infty$,*

$$\mathbb{E}_n^{\text{Hom}} [Z_{K_i}] \sim n^{1/k_i}.$$

(2) and if for $i = 1, \dots, r$, K_i is the conjugacy class of $x_{j_i}^{l_i}$ and moreover $j_{i_1} \neq j_{i_2}$ whenever $i_1 \neq i_2$, then the vector of random variables

$$\left(\frac{Z_{K_1} - n^{1/k_1} - \varepsilon_1 \cdot n^{1/2k_1}}{\sqrt{p_{j_1}/k_1 \cdot n^{1/2k_1}}}, \dots, \frac{Z_{K_r} - n^{1/k_r} - \varepsilon_r \cdot n^{1/2k_r}}{\sqrt{p_{j_r}/k_r \cdot n^{1/2k_r}}} \right) : \text{Hom}(C_{p_1}, \dots, C_{p_m}, S_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^r$$

converges in distribution to $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)^{\otimes r}$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Here ε_i equals 1 if p_{j_i}/k_i is even and 0 otherwise.

Proof. — K_i is the conjugacy class of a power x_j^l of one of the generators x_j of $C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}$. As such

$$Z_{K_i} = \sum_{d|l} d \cdot Y_d^{(j)},$$

where $Y_d^{(j)}$ counts the number of d -cycles of x_j , which is non-zero only if d divides p . The largest divisor d for which this is the case, is $\text{gcd}(l, p_j) = p_j/k_i$.

By definition:

$$\mathbb{E}_n^{\text{Hom}}[Y_d] = \frac{1}{h_n(C_p)} \sum_{\rho \in \text{Hom}(C_p, S_n)} Y_d(\rho) = \frac{1}{h_n(C_p)} \sum_{|\pi|=n} h_\pi(C_p) \cdot \pi_d.$$

Lemma 2.3 gives us

$$\frac{1}{d} x^d \cdot \exp\left(\sum_{i=1}^d \frac{1}{i} x^i y_i\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y_d} F_{C_p}(x, y) = \sum_{\pi} \frac{h_\pi(C_p)}{|\pi|!} x^{|\pi|} \left(\prod_{j \neq d} y_j^{\pi_j}\right) \cdot y^{\pi_d-1} \cdot \pi_d.$$

Setting all the variables $y_i = 1$, we obtain

$$\frac{1}{d} x^d \exp\left(\sum_{i=1}^d \frac{a_i(C_p)}{i} x^i\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \sum_{|\pi|=n} h_\pi(C_p) \cdot \pi_d.$$

Lemma 2.3 also tells us that

$$\frac{1}{d} x^d \exp\left(\sum_{i=1}^d \frac{a_i(C_p)}{i} x^i\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{d} \frac{h_n(C_p)}{n!} x^{n+d},$$

so we obtain

$$\mathbb{E}_n^{\text{Hom}}[Y_d] = \frac{h_{n-d}(C_p)}{h_n(C_p)} \cdot \frac{n \cdot (n-1) \cdots (n-d+1)}{d}$$

This, together with Theorem 2.4 implies point (1).

Moreover, because of this bound on the expectation, we obtain that, in distribution, if p_j/k_i is odd,

$$\frac{Z_{K_i} - n^{1/k_i}}{\sqrt{p_j/k_i \cdot n^{1/2k_i}}} \approx \frac{\frac{p_j}{k_i} Y_{p_j/k_i}^{(j)} - n^{1/k_i}}{\sqrt{\frac{p_j}{k_i} \cdot n^{1/2k_i}}} = \frac{Y_{p_j/k_i}^{(j)} - \frac{k_i}{p} n^{1/k_i}}{\sqrt{\frac{k_i}{p_j} \cdot n^{1/2k_i}}}$$

and if p_j/k_i is even,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Z_{K_i} - n^{1/k_i} - n^{1/2k_i}}{\sqrt{p_j/k_i} \cdot n^{1/2k_i}} &\approx \frac{\frac{p_j}{k_i} Y_{p_j/k_i}^{(j)} + \frac{p_j}{2k_i} Y_{p_j/2k_i}^{(j)} - n^{1/k_i} - n^{1/2k_i}}{\sqrt{\frac{p_j}{k_i}} \cdot n^{1/2k_i}} \\ &= \frac{Y_{p_j/k_i}^{(j)} + \frac{1}{2} Y_{p_j/2k_i}^{(j)} - \frac{k_i}{p_j} n^{1/k_i} - \frac{k_i}{p_j} n^{1/2k_i}}{\sqrt{\frac{k_i}{p_j}} \cdot n^{1/2k_i}}. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 4.5, together with the fact that when K_{i_1} and K_{i_2} correspond to powers of different generators x_{j_1} and x_{j_2} , $Z_{K_{i_1}}$ and $Z_{K_{i_2}}$ are independent – a consequence of the free product structure – implies item (2). \square

4.4. Statistics for random subgroups of $C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}$ and Benjamini–Schramm convergence

From the above we also obtain that Z_K are asymptotically independent Poisson-distributed variables when seen as random variables on the set of index n subgroups of $C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}$.

THEOREM 4.7. — *Let $p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{p_i} < m - 1$. Let $K_1, \dots, K_r \subset C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}$ be non-trivial conjugacy classes out of which no pair have a common root.*

- (1) *If $K_1, \dots, K_r \subset C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}$ are conjugacy classes of infinite order elements. Then, as $n \rightarrow \infty$, the vector of random variables*

$$(Z_{K_1}, \dots, Z_{K_r}) : \mathcal{A}_n(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^r$$

converges jointly in distribution to a vector of

$$(Z_{K_1}^\infty, \dots, Z_{K_r}^\infty) : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^r$$

of independent random variables, such that if K_i is the conjugacy class of a k^{th} power of a primitive element that is not a product of two distinct elements of order two

$$Z_{K_i}^\infty \sim \sum_{d|k} d \cdot X_{1/d},$$

where $X_{1/d} \sim \text{Poisson}(1/d)$ and $X_1, \dots, X_{1/k}$ are independent. If K_i is the conjugacy class of a k^{th} power of a primitive element that is a product of two distinct elements of order two,

$$Z_{K_i}^\infty \sim \sum_{d|k} 2d \cdot X_{1/2d}^{d,1} + \sum_{d|k, d \text{ even}} d \cdot X_{1/2}^{d,2} + d \cdot X_{1/2}^{d,3} + \sum_{d|k, d \text{ odd}} d \cdot X_1^{d,4}$$

where $X_{1/2d}^{d,1} \sim \text{Poisson}(1/2d)$, $X_{1/2}^{d,2} \sim \text{Poisson}(1/2)$, $X_{1/2}^{d,3} \sim \text{Poisson}(1/2)$, $X_1^{d,4} \sim \text{Poisson}(1)$ and all these variables are independent.

- (2) If $K_1, \dots, K_r \subset C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}$ are conjugacy classes of elements of orders $k_1, \dots, k_r \in \mathbb{N}$ respectively and if for $i = 1, \dots, r$, K_i is the conjugacy class of $x_{j_i}^{k_i}$, then the vector of random variables

$$\left(\frac{Z_{K_1} - n^{1/k_1} - \varepsilon_1 \cdot n^{1/2k_1}}{\sqrt{p_{j_1}/k_1 \cdot n^{1/2k_1}}}, \dots, \frac{Z_{K_r} - n^{1/k_r} - \varepsilon_r \cdot n^{1/2k_r}}{\sqrt{p_{j_r}/k_r \cdot n^{1/2k_r}}} \right)$$

converges in distribution to a $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)^{\otimes r}$ -distributed random variable as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Here ε_i equals 1 if p_{j_i}/k_i is even and 0 otherwise.

Proof. — We will again write $\Lambda = C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}$.

We start with item (1). Using the $(n - 1)!$ -to-1 correspondence between transitive permutation representations $\Gamma \rightarrow S_n$ and index n subgroups of Γ (i.e. Proposition 2.1), what we need to prove is that for all $A \subset \mathbb{N}^r$,

$$\frac{\left| \left\{ \varphi \in \text{Hom}(\Lambda, S_n); \begin{array}{l} \varphi \text{ transitive} \\ (Z_{K_1}, \dots, Z_{K_r})(\varphi) \in A \end{array} \right\} \right|}{t_n(\Lambda)} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P} \left[(Z_{K_1}^\infty, \dots, Z_{K_r}^\infty) \in A \right].$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\left| \left\{ \varphi \in \text{Hom}(\Lambda, S_n); \begin{array}{l} \varphi \text{ transitive} \\ (Z_{K_1}, \dots, Z_{K_r})(\varphi) \in A \end{array} \right\} \right|}{t_n(\Lambda)} \\ & \leq \frac{|\{\varphi \in \text{Hom}(\Lambda, S_n); (Z_{K_1}, \dots, Z_{K_r})(\varphi) \in A\}|}{h_n(\Lambda)} \cdot \frac{h_n(\Lambda)}{t_n(\Lambda)} \\ & \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P} \left[(Z_{K_1}^\infty, \dots, Z_{K_r}^\infty) \in A \right], \end{aligned}$$

by Corollary 4.2 and Theorem 2.5 (note that this uses that $\sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{p_i} < m - 1$).

Likewise,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\left| \left\{ \varphi \in \text{Hom}(\Lambda, S_n); \begin{array}{l} \varphi \text{ transitive} \\ (Z_{K_1}, \dots, Z_{K_r})(\varphi) \in A \end{array} \right\} \right|}{t_n(\Lambda)} \\ & \geq \frac{|\{\varphi \in \text{Hom}(\Lambda, S_n); (Z_{K_1}, \dots, Z_{K_r})(\varphi) \in A\}|}{h_n(\Lambda)} \cdot \frac{h_n(\Lambda)}{t_n(\Lambda)} + \frac{h_n(\Lambda) - t_n(\Lambda)}{t_n(\Lambda)} \\ & \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P} \left[(Z_{K_1}^\infty, \dots, Z_{K_r}^\infty) \in A \right], \end{aligned}$$

again by Corollary 4.2 and Theorem 2.5, which proves the result.

The proof of item (2) is the same, except that we need to replace Corollary 4.2 by point (2) of Corollary 4.6. □

Our next goal is to use this to prove convergence of a random index n subgroup of $C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}$:

COROLLARY 4.8. — Let p_1, \dots, p_m be such that $\sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{p_i} < m - 1$. Then the IRS

$$\mu_n = \frac{1}{a_n(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m})} \sum_{\substack{H < C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m} \\ [C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m} : H] = n}} \delta_H$$

converges to $\delta_{\{e\}} \in \text{IRS}(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m})$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Proof. — For any non-trivial conjugacy class $K \subset C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}$, we have

$$\mu_n(Z_K) \leq \frac{h_n(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m})}{t_n(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m})} \cdot \mathbb{E}^{\text{Hom}}[Z_K] = o(n)$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$, by Theorem 2.5 combined with Theorem 4.1 and item (1) of Corollary 4.6. So the corollary follows from Lemma 2.7. \square

4.5. Statistics for Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m}

Now we are ready to prove our results on the properties of random index n subgroups of Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} . Let us start with the statistics of the variables $Z_K : \mathcal{A}_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$. Given a sequence of random variables $X_n, Y_n : \Omega_n \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, we will say X_n and Y_n are *asymptotically independent* as $n \rightarrow \infty$ if

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}(X_n \in A \text{ and } Y_n \in B) - \mathbb{P}(X_n \in A) \cdot \mathbb{P}(Y_n \in B) = 0 \quad \forall A, B \subset \mathbb{N}.$$

THEOREM 1.3(A). — Let $p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{N}_{>1}$ such that $\sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{p_i} < m - 1$. Let $K_1, \dots, K_r \subset \Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}$ be non-trivial conjugacy classes of which no pair have a common root.

(1) If for all $g \in K_i$, for all $i = 1, \dots, r$, the image $\Phi_{p_1, \dots, p_m}(g)$ is either trivial or of infinite order, then, as $n \rightarrow \infty$, the random variables $Z_{K_i}(H_n)$, $i = 1, \dots, r$ are asymptotically independent. Moreover,

- if $K_i \subset L_{p_1, \dots, p_m}$ then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}[Z_{K_i}(H_n) = n] = 1$$

- and if $K_i \not\subset L_{p_1, \dots, p_m}$ is the conjugacy class of the k^{th} power of a primitive element g_0 then $Z_{K_i}(H_n)$ converges in distribution to a random variable $Z_{K_i}^\infty$, where

– if $\Phi_{p_1, \dots, p_m}(g_0)$ is not a product of two distinct elements of order two,

$$Z_{K_i}^\infty \sim \sum_{d|k} d \cdot X_{1/d},$$

where $X_{1/d} \sim \text{Poisson}(1/d)$ and $X_{1/d}, \dots, X_{1/k}$ are independent.

– if $\Phi_{p_1, \dots, p_m}(g_0)$ is a product of two distinct elements of order two,

$$Z_{K_i}^\infty \sim \sum_{d|k} 2d \cdot X_{1/2d}^{d,1} + \sum_{d|k, d \text{ even}} d \cdot X_{1/2}^{d,2} + d \cdot X_{1/2}^{d,3} + \sum_{d|k, d \text{ odd}} d \cdot X_1^{d,4}$$

where $X_{1/2d}^{d,1} \sim \text{Poisson}(1/2d)$, $X_{1/2}^{d,2} \sim \text{Poisson}(1/2)$, $X_{1/2}^{d,3} \sim \text{Poisson}(1/2)$, $X_1^{d,4} \sim \text{Poisson}(1)$ and all these variables are independent.

(2) If the images of the elements of K_i under Φ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} have order $k_i \in \mathbb{N}$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$, then the vector of random variables

$$\left(\frac{Z_{K_1}(H_n) - n^{1/k_1} - \varepsilon_1 \cdot n^{1/2k_1}}{\sqrt{p_{j_1}/k_1 \cdot n^{1/2k_1}}}, \dots, \frac{Z_{K_r}(H_n) - n^{1/k_r} - \varepsilon_r \cdot n^{1/2k_r}}{\sqrt{p_{j_r}/k_r \cdot n^{1/2k_r}}} \right)$$

converges in distribution to a $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)^{\otimes r}$ -distributed random variable as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Here $p_{j_i} \in \mathbb{N}$ is such that $\Phi_{p_1, \dots, p_m}(K_i)$ is the conjugacy class of $x_{j_i}^{l_i}$, for $i = 1, \dots, r$. Finally ε_i equals 1 if p_{j_i}/k_i is even and 0 otherwise.

Proof. — Let us write $\Gamma = \Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}$ and

$$\mathcal{T}_n(\Gamma) = \{ \varphi \in \text{Hom}(\Gamma, S_n); \varphi(\Gamma) \curvearrowright \{1, \dots, n\} \text{ transitively} \}.$$

The distribution of Z_{K_i} is the same on $\mathcal{T}_n(\Gamma)$ as it is on $\mathcal{A}_n(\Gamma)$. By Theorem 1.2, as $n \rightarrow \infty$ a typical element of $\mathcal{T}_n(\Gamma)$ factors through Φ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} . So the limiting distribution of the Z_{K_i} is the same as that on

$$\mathcal{T}_n(\Gamma)^\Phi := \{ \varphi \in \mathcal{T}_n(\Gamma); \varphi \text{ factors through } \Phi_{p_1, \dots, p_m} \}.$$

Now, let us start with item 1. If $K_i \subset L_{p_1, \dots, p_m} = \ker(\Phi_{p_1, \dots, p_m})$ then Z_{K_i} is constant and equal to n on $\mathcal{T}_n(\Gamma)^\Phi$. If $K_i \not\subset L_{p_1, \dots, p_m}$, then the limiting distribution of Z_{K_i} on $\mathcal{T}_n(\Gamma)^\Phi$ is given by Theorem 4.7.1. Finally, Theorem 4.7.1 also gives us the asymptotic independence among the Z_{K_i} for $K_i \not\subset L_{p_1, \dots, p_m}$ and the independence of the whole set follows from the fact that constant random variables are independent of any other random variable.

For finite order elements (item (2)), the theorem result follows from Theorem 4.7.2. □

Next, we determine the limit of a random index n subgroup of Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} as an IRS:

THEOREM 1.3 (B). — *Let $p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{N}_{>1}$ be such that $\sum_{j=1}^m \frac{1}{p_j} < m - 1$. Then the IRS*

$$\mu_n = \frac{1}{a_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m})} \sum_{\substack{H < \Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m} \\ [\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m} : H] = n}} \delta_H \xrightarrow{w^*} \delta_{L_{p_1, \dots, p_m}}$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Proof. — Write

$$\mathcal{A}_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}) = \mathcal{A}_{n,1} \sqcup \mathcal{A}_{n,2},$$

where

$$\mathcal{A}_{n,1} = \Phi_{p_1, \dots, p_m}^{-1}(\mathcal{A}_n(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m})) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{A}_{n,2} = \mathcal{A}_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}) \setminus \mathcal{A}_{n,1}$$

If $f : \text{Sub}(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a continuous function then

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_n(f) &= \frac{1}{a_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m})} \sum_{H \in \mathcal{A}_n(C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m})} f(\Phi_{p_1, \dots, p_m}^{-1}(H)) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{a_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m})} \sum_{H \in \mathcal{A}_{n,2}} f(H). \end{aligned}$$

Since f is bounded and $\mu_n(\mathcal{A}_{n,2}) \rightarrow 0$ (by Theorem 1.2), the second term tends to 0 as $n \rightarrow \infty$. The first term tends to $f(\ker(\Phi_{p_1, \dots, p_m}))$ by Corollary 4.8, which proves the theorem. \square

Finally, we will determine the limits of the normalised Betti numbers. We have:

THEOREM 1.3(C). — *Let $p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{N}_{>1}$ be such that $\sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{p_i} < m - 1$. For every $\varepsilon > 0$ it holds that*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu_n \left(\left| \frac{b_k(H; \mathbb{R})}{n} - b_k^{(2)} \left(X_{p_1, \dots, p_m}^\Phi; C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m} \right) \right| < \varepsilon \right) = 1 \quad \text{for all } k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Moreover,

$$b_k^{(2)} \left(X_{p_1, \dots, p_m}^\Phi; C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m} \right) = \begin{cases} m - 1 - \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{p_i} & \text{if } k = 1, 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

It follows from the fact that μ_n converges to $\delta_{L_{p_1, \dots, p_m}}$ together with Lemma 2.10 that the normalised Betti numbers of a random index n subgroup converge to those of the cover corresponding to L_{p_1, \dots, p_m} . So the only thing that we still have to do is compute these Betti numbers, which is the content of the following lemma.

Recall that $\Gamma/L_{p_1, \dots, p_m} \simeq C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}$. We have:

LEMMA 4.9. — *Let X_{p_1, \dots, p_m} be a classifying space for Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} and let $X_{p_1, \dots, p_m}^\Phi \rightarrow X_{p_1, \dots, p_m}$ denote the cover corresponding to $L_{p_1, \dots, p_m} \triangleleft \Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}$. Then*

$$b_k^{(2)} \left(X_{p_1, \dots, p_m}^\Phi; C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m} \right) = \begin{cases} m - 1 - \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{p_i} & \text{if } k = 1, 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. — Since the ℓ^2 -Betti numbers do not depend on the choice of classifying space, we identify Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} with a lattice in $\text{PLS}(2, \mathbb{R}) \times \mathbb{R}$ and set $X_{p_1, \dots, p_m} = \Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m} \backslash (\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R})$. This gives us an identification

$$X_{p_1, \dots, p_m}^\Phi = \mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}.$$

The action of $C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}$ on X_{p_1, \dots, p_m}^Φ preserves the factors. The action on \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} is through the quotient $C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m} \rightarrow C_{p_1} \times \dots \times C_{p_m}$. The kernel Λ of this quotient is a free group that acts trivially on \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} .

Because X_{p_1, \dots, p_m} is three-dimensional and Λ is infinite,

$$b_k^{(2)} \left(X_{p_1, \dots, p_m}^\Phi; \Lambda \right) = 0 \quad \text{for } k \in \{0, 4, 5, \dots\}$$

(see for instance [Lüc02, Theorem 1.35 (8)] or [Kam19, Theorem 3.18 (ii)]). Moreover, since

$$b_k^{(2)} \left(\mathbb{H}^2; \Lambda \right) = \begin{cases} -\chi(\Lambda \backslash \mathbb{H}^2) & \text{if } k = 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

(see for instance [Lüc02, Example 3.16] or [Kam19, Exercise 3.3.1]) where χ denotes Euler characteristic. So, the Künneth formula (see for instance [Lüc02, Theorem 1.35 (4)] or [Kam19, Theorem 3.18 (iii)]) gives us that

$$b_1^{(2)} \left(X_{p_1, \dots, p_m}^\Phi; \Lambda \right) = b_2^{(2)} \left(X_{p_1, \dots, p_m}^\Phi; \Lambda \right) = -\chi(\Lambda \backslash \mathbb{H}^2) \quad \text{and} \quad b_3^{(2)} \left(X_{p_1, \dots, p_m}^\Phi; \Lambda \right) = 0.$$

Since both orbifold Euler characteristic and ℓ^2 -Betti numbers are multiplicative with respect to finite index subgroups (see for instance [Lüc02, Theorem 1.35 (9)] or [Kam19, Theorem 3.18 (iv)] for the latter), the lemma follows. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.3(C). — This is now direct from Theorem 1.3(B) and Lemmas 4.9 and 2.10. \square

4.6. Random index n subgroups of Fuchsian groups

In this last section we discuss applications of our results to random subgroups of Fuchsian groups. We have:

THEOREM 1.4. — *Let Λ be a non-cocompact Fuchsian group of finite covolume. Moreover, let $G_n < \Lambda$ denote an index n subgroup, chosen uniformly at random.*

- (A) (a) *If $K_1, \dots, K_r \subset \Lambda$ are conjugacy classes of infinite order elements of which no pair have a common root. Then, as $n \rightarrow \infty$, the vector of random variables*

$$(Z_{K_1}(G_n), \dots, Z_{K_r}(G_n))$$

converges jointly in distribution to a vector

$$(Z_{K_1}^\infty, \dots, Z_{K_r}^\infty) : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^r$$

of independent random variables, such that if K_i is the conjugacy class of a k^{th} power of a primitive element then

- *if this primitive element is not a product of two elements of order two,*

$$Z_{K_i}^\infty \sim \sum_{d|k} d \cdot X_{1/d},$$

where $X_{1/d} \sim \text{Poisson}(1/d)$ and $X_1, \dots, X_{1/k}$ are independent.

- *if this primitive element is a product of two elements of order two*

$$Z_{K_i}^\infty \sim \sum_{d|k} 2d \cdot X_{1/2d}^{d,1} + \sum_{d|k, d \text{ even}} d \cdot X_{1/2}^{d,2} + d \cdot X_{1/2}^{d,3} + \sum_{d|k, d \text{ odd}} d \cdot X_1^{d,4}$$

where $X_{1/2d}^{d,1} \sim \text{Poisson}(1/2d)$, $X_{1/2}^{d,2} \sim \text{Poisson}(1/2)$, $X_{1/2}^{d,3} \sim \text{Poisson}(1/2)$, $X_1^{d,4} \sim \text{Poisson}(1)$ and all these variables are independent.

- (b) [MSP10, Lemma 4] *If $K_1, \dots, K_r \subset \Lambda$ are non-trivial conjugacy classes of which no pair have a common root, whose elements have orders $k_1, \dots, k_r \in \mathbb{N}$ respectively, then the vector of random variables*

$$\left(\frac{Z_{K_1}(G_n) - n^{1/k_1} - \varepsilon_1 \cdot n^{1/2k_1}}{\sqrt{p_{j_1}/k_1 \cdot n^{1/2k_1}}}, \dots, \frac{Z_{K_r}(G_n) - n^{1/k_r} - \varepsilon_r \cdot n^{1/2k_r}}{\sqrt{p_{j_r}/k_r \cdot n^{1/2k_r}}} \right)$$

converges in distribution to a $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)^{\otimes r}$ -distributed random variable as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Here $p_{j_i} \in \mathbb{N}$ is such that K_i is the conjugacy class of $x_{j_i}^{k_i}$, for $i = 1, \dots, r$. Finally ε_i equals 1 if p_{j_i}/k_i is even and 0 otherwise.

- (B) *As $n \rightarrow \infty$, G_n converges to the trivial group as an IRS.*

Proof sketch. — First of all note that non-cocompact Fuchsian group of finite covolume are exactly groups of the form $F_r * C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}$, with $-r + m - 1 - \sum_{i=1}^m 1/p_i < 0$, where F_r denotes the free groups on r generators.

If $r = 0$, (A) and (B) are the content of Theorem 4.7 and Corollary 4.8 respectively. If $r > 0$, the proof of Theorem 4.1 needs to be adapted slightly: r of the generators are now allowed to have any permutation of their image and not just permutations of a fixed order – so we do not need to compute the number of ways to complete words to cycles of certain lengths, but can just complete them to permutations immediately. With exactly the same strategy (and slightly easier computations, which we leave to the reader) the analogue of Theorem 4.1 can now be proved (if $m = 0$, much better bounds are in fact available [DJPP13, Nic94]). In order to prove the analogue of Corollary 4.8, the only new ingredient that is needed is that $t_n(\Gamma)/h_n(\Gamma) \rightarrow 1$. When $m = 0$, this is a direct consequence of Dixon’s theorem [Dix69]. For the remaining cases, the proof has not been written down, but a similar strategy does the trick. Indeed, the results by Volynets–Wilf (Theorem 2.4) together with Stirling’s approximation that for $p > 1$,

$$h_n(F_r * C_{p_1} * \dots * C_{p_m}) \sim B \cdot n^{r/2} \cdot \exp\left(\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{d|p_i, d < p_i} \frac{1}{d} n^{d/p_i}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^{n\left(r + \sum_{i=1}^m 1 - \frac{1}{p_i}\right)},$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$, where B is a constant depending on (r, p_1, \dots, p_m) . We have

$$1 - \frac{t_n(\Lambda)}{h_n(\Lambda)} = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \binom{n-1}{k-1} \frac{t_k(\Lambda)h_{n-k}(\Lambda)}{h_n(\Lambda)}$$

(see for instance [LS03, Lemma 1.1.3]). Combining the two, we get that there exists a constant $A > 0$ such that

$$1 - \frac{t_n(\Lambda)}{h_n(\Lambda)} \leq A \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \binom{n}{k}^{1-r-m-\sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{p_i}} \exp\left(\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{\substack{d|p_i, \\ d < p_i}} \frac{(n-k)^{d/p_i} + k^{d/p_i} - n^{d/p_i}}{d}\right) \rightarrow 0,$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$, which settles the remaining cases. □

Appendix A. An elementary approach to the subgroup growth of Γ_{p_1, \dots, p_m}

In this appendix we sketch an alternative route to Theorems 1.1 and 1.2. The proof sketched below, when worked out in full, is longer than the proof we give above. But, it’s more self-contained and it also leads to a closed formula for $h_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m})$ and hence for $a_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m})$, which cannot be obtained from the proof above. On the other hand, while the large n asymptotics can be derived directly from these sequences without relying on the results by Müller [Mül96] on the subgroup growth of free products, this computation uses very similar methods to his (in particular the asymptotic behaviour of the coefficients of certain analytic functions due to Müller [Mül97], Volynets [Vol86] and Wilf [Wil86]).

A.1. A Closed Formula

Our first objective is now to derive a closed formula for $h_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m})$. We have:

PROPOSITION A.1. — *Let $n, p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathbb{N}$. Then*

$$h_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}) = n! \sum_{\substack{r_1, \dots, r_n \geq 0 \\ \text{s.t. } \sum_l r_l = n}} \prod_{\substack{1 \leq l \leq n \\ \text{s.t. } r_l > 0}} (r_l! \cdot l^{r_l})^{m-1} \prod_{i=1}^m \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}(p_i, l, r_l)} \prod_{j=1}^{p_i} \frac{1}{(l \cdot j)^{k_j} k_j!}$$

where

$$\mathcal{K}(p, l, r) = \left\{ k \in \mathbb{N}^p \left| \sum_{i=1}^p k_i \cdot i = r \text{ and } k_i = 0 \text{ whenever } \gcd(i, l, p) \neq i \right. \right\}.$$

The main ingredient for the formula above is the count of the number of m^{th} roots of a given permutation $\pi \in S_n$ – i.e. the number

$$N_m(\pi) = |\{\sigma \in S_n; \sigma^m = \pi\}|.$$

Note that this number only depends on the conjugacy class of π . The computation of $N_m(\pi)$ is a classical problem, that to the best of our knowledge, has been first worked out by Pavlov [Pav82].

Let us first introduce some notation. Recall that the conjugacy class of a permutation $\pi \in S_n$ is determined by its *cycle type* – the unordered partition of n given by the lengths of the cycles in a disjoint cycle decomposition of π . In what follows the notation $1^{r_1} 2^{r_2} \dots n^{r_n}$ will denote the partition of n that has r_1 parts of size 1, r_2 parts of size 2, et cetera. $K(1^{r_1} 2^{r_2} \dots n^{r_n}) \subset S_n$ will denote the corresponding conjugacy class. In this notation, we will often omit the sizes of which there are 0 parts and write i for i^1 .

PROPOSITION A.2 (Pavlov [Pav82]). — *Let $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\pi \in K(1^{r_1} 2^{r_2} \dots n^{r_n}) \subset S_n$. Then*

$$N_m(\pi) = \prod_{\substack{1 \leq l \leq n \\ \text{s.t. } r_l > 0}} r_l! l^{r_l} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}(m, l, r_l)} \prod_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{(l \cdot i)^{k_i} k_i!}$$

where $\mathcal{K}(m, l, r)$ is as in Proposition A.1.

Note that there may be an l such that $r_l > 0$ and $\mathcal{K}(m, l, r_l) = \emptyset$. In this case, $N_m(\pi) = 0$.

Proof of Proposition A.1. — Given a conjugacy class $K \subset S_n$, we write $N_m(K)$ for the number of roots of an element $\pi \in K$. We have

$$h_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}) = \sum_{\substack{K \subset S_n \\ \text{a conjugacy class}}} |K| \cdot N_{p_1}(K) \cdots N_{p_m}(K).$$

Using Proposition A.2 and the fact that $|K(1^{r_1} \dots n^{r_n})| = n! / \prod_{i=1}^n i^{r_i} r_i!$ gives the formula. \square

A.2. Asymptotics

Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 can now be derived as follows.

First of all, it turns out that the sum in Proposition A.1 is dominated by a single term, namely the term corresponding to

$$(r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n) = (n, 0, \dots, 0).$$

In order to prove this, we write

$$\tau_{p,l,r} = \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}(p,l,r)} \prod_{j=1}^p \frac{1}{(l \cdot j)^{k_j} k_j!}$$

so that

$$(A.1) \quad h_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m}) = n! \sum_{\substack{r_1, \dots, r_n \geq 0 \\ \text{s.t. } \sum_l r_l \cdot l = n}} \prod_{\substack{1 \leq l \leq n \\ \text{s.t. } r_l > 0}} (r_l! l^{r_l})^{m-1} \prod_{i=1}^m \tau_{p_i, l, r_l}$$

by Proposition A.1. The crucial bound is now:

LEMMA A.3. — *Let $p, l, r \in \mathbb{N}$. Then*

$$\tau_{p,l,r} \leq \left(\frac{1}{r \cdot l}\right)^{\frac{r}{p}} \cdot \exp\left(\sum_{i|p} \frac{(r \cdot l)^{i/p}}{i \cdot l}\right).$$

Proof sketch. — We define a generating function:

$$F_{p,l}(x) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \tau_{p,l,r} x^r.$$

A direct computation gives us that

$$F_{p,l}(x) = \prod_{i \in I_{p,l}} \exp\left(\frac{x^i}{i \cdot l}\right),$$

where $I_{p,l} = \{i \leq p \mid \gcd(i \cdot l, p) = i\}$. The fact that $F_{p,l}$ has non-negative coefficients implies that

$$\tau_{p,l,r} \leq \frac{F(x_0)}{x_0^r}$$

for all $x_0 \in (0, \infty)$. Filling this in for $x_0 = (r \cdot l)^{1/p}$ leads to the bound. □

Using this lemma, and the asymptotic behaviour of $\tau_{p,1,n}$ which follows from results due to Müller [Mül97], Volynets [Vol86] and Wilf [Wil86], one obtains that, the term in Proposition A.1 we claim is dominant as $n \rightarrow \infty$ is indeed dominant.

This now first of all proves Theorem 1.2, because, the term that determines the asymptotic corresponds to maps

$$\varphi : \Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m} = \langle x_1, \dots, x_m \mid x_1^{p_1} = \dots = x_m^{p_m} \rangle \longrightarrow S_n$$

such that $\varphi(x_i^{p_i})$ is the identity element in S_n . These are exactly the maps that factor through Φ_{p_1, \dots, p_m} .

We also obtain an asymptotic equivalent for $h_n(\Gamma_{p_1, \dots, p_m})$ (which can also be derived from Corollary 3.2). This, together with Proposition 2.1 and Lemma B.1, then implies Theorem 1.1.

Appendix B. Rapidly divergent sequences

In two of our proofs above, we need a bound on a quadratic combination of the terms of a rapidly divergent sequence. Many variations on the bound we need are known to hold. These bounds are, for instance, responsible for the fact that as $n \rightarrow \infty$, a random homomorphism $F_2 \rightarrow S_n$ becomes transitive and the fact that, as $n \rightarrow \infty$, a random cubic graph on n vertices becomes connected.

Even if the bound we present certainly isn't new, we are not aware of a statement of it in the literature. For instance, [CMZ18, Theorem A.1 (ii)] comes close but does not apply to our case. The bound in [Mül97, Proposition 1], or rather its proof, contains what we need but is phrased in a somewhat different language. Given this, we will provide a proof.

LEMMA B.1. — *Let $a_n \in \mathbb{R}$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ be such that there exist $C > 0$, $\alpha > 0$ and $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_m \in (0, 1]$ such that*

$$a_n \sim C \cdot \exp\left(\alpha n \log(n) + \sum_{i=1}^m \beta_i n^{\gamma_i}\right) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty,$$

then

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{a_k a_{n-k}}{a_n} = O(n^{-\alpha}) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Proof. — Our goal is to show that the sum is dominated by its outer terms, that is, when either k or $n - k$ is small. For simplicity of exposition, we will assume the coefficients β_i are positive (as they are in our application), the general case follows from a similar argument.

We will assume that $k \leq n/2$ in what follows and deal with the other half of the sum by symmetry. Write $c_{n,k} = a_k a_{n-k} / a_n$.

We have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{c_{n,k+1}}{c_{n,k}} &= (1 + o_{n,k}(1)) \cdot \exp\left[\alpha\left((k+1)\log(k+1) - k\log(k)\right.\right. \\ &\quad \left.\left.+ (n-k-1)\log(n-k-1) - (n-k)\log(n-k)\right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{i=1}^m \beta_i \cdot \left((k+1)^{\gamma_i} - k^{\gamma_i} + (n-k-1)^{\gamma_i} - (n-k)^{\gamma_i}\right)\right]. \end{aligned}$$

Using the fact that for $x > 0$ and $\gamma \in (0, 1]$

$$\gamma \cdot (x+1)^{\gamma-1} \leq (x+1)^\gamma - x^\gamma = \int_x^{x+1} \gamma \cdot y^{\gamma-1} dy \leq \gamma \cdot x^{\gamma-1},$$

and that for $x \geq 1$

$$\log(x) + 1 \leq (x+1)\log(x+1) - x\log(x) = \int_x^{x+1} (\log(y) + 1) dy \leq \log(x+1) + 1,$$

we obtain that

$$\frac{c_{n,k+1}}{c_{n,k}} \leq (1 + o_{n,k}(1)) \cdot \exp \left[\alpha \left(\log(k+1) - \log(n-k-1) \right) + \sum_{i=1}^m \beta_i \cdot \gamma_i \cdot \left(k^{\gamma_i-1} - (n-k)^{\gamma_i-1} \right) \right].$$

We observe that the second term in the exponential is uniformly bounded, from which we conclude that there exists a uniform $L \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$\frac{c_{n,k+1}}{c_{n,k}} \leq 1$$

for all $L \leq k \leq n/2 - L$, whenever n is large enough. From a similar computation, we obtain that

$$c_{n,k} \leq c_{n, \lfloor n/2-L \rfloor}$$

for all $n/2 - L < k \leq n/2$. In other words, the sum above is dominated by its first and last L terms.

One now computes that for $k \in \mathbb{N}$ fixed,

$$c_{n,k} = O(n^{-\alpha k}) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

This means that if we set $M = \max\{L, \lceil 2/\alpha \rceil\}$, then

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{a_k a_{n-k}}{a_n} \leq c_{n,M} \cdot n + 2 \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{M-1} c_{n,k} = O(n^{-\alpha}) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty,$$

thus proving the Lemma B.1. □

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