

# Basic definition

## Definition

If  $S$  is a subset of a group  $(G, \cdot)$ , write

$$S^2 = SS := \{xy \mid x, y \in S\}.$$

$S^2$  is also called the **square** of  $S$ .

If  $G$  is an **additive** group, then we put

$$2S = S + S := \{x + y \mid x, y \in S\}.$$

$2S$  is also called the **double** of  $S$ .

# Doubling problems

## General question

Find information about finite subsets  $S$  of a group  $G$  which satisfy

$$|S^2| \leq \alpha|S| + \beta,$$

where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are real numbers.

Problems of this kind are called "**doubling problems**" in Additive Number Theory.

The coefficient  $\alpha$  is called the **doubling coefficient** of  $S$ .

# Small doubling problems

## Problem

Find the precise description of those finite subsets  $S$  of a group  $G$  which satisfy

$$|S^2| \leq \alpha |S| + \beta,$$

with  $\alpha$  and  $|\beta|$  small.

Problems of this kind are called  
inverse problems of small doubling type.

# The additive group of integers

## Remark

Let  $S$  be a finite set of integers with  $k$  elements. Then

$$|2S| \geq 2k - 1.$$

# The additive group of integers

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Let  $S$  be a finite set of integers with  $k$  elements. Then

$$|2S| = 2k - 1$$

if and only if there exist integers  $a$  and  $q$  such that  $q > 0$  and

$$S = \{a, a + q, a + 2q, \dots, a + (k - 1)q\}$$

i.e.  $S$  is an arithmetic progression of length  $k$ .

# The additive group of integers

## $3k - 4$ Theorem

(G.A. Freiman, Izv. Vyss. Ucebn. Zaved. Matematika, 1959)

Let  $S$  be a finite set of integers with  $k \geq 3$  elements and suppose that  $|2S| \leq 3k - 4$ .

Then there exist integers  $a$  and  $q$  such that  $q > 0$  and

$$S \subseteq \{a, a + q, a + 2q, \dots, a + (2k - 4)q\} .$$

# The additive group of integers

Freiman studied also the cases

$$|2S| \leq 3|S| - 3$$

and

$$|2S| \leq 3|S| - 2.$$

Now let  $G$  be a **torsion-free** group.



## Small doubling problems with doubling coefficient 2

Theorem (J.H.B. Kemperman, *Indag. Mat.*, 1956)

If  $S$  is a non-empty finite subset of a torsion-free group, then we have

$$|S^2| \geq 2|S| - 1.$$

Theorem (G.A. Freiman, B.M. Schein, *Proc. Amer. Math. Soc.*, 1991)

If  $S$  is a finite subset of a torsion-free group,  $|S| = k \geq 2$ ,

$$|S^2| = 2|S| - 1$$

if and only if

$$S = \{a, aq, \dots, aq^{k-1}\}, \text{ and either } aq = qa \text{ or } aqa^{-1} = q^{-1}.$$

# Small doubling problems with doubling coefficient 3

## Problem 1 - I

Let  $G$  be any torsion-free group,  $S$  a finite subset of  $G$ ,  $|S| = k$ , and

$$|S^2| \leq 3|S| - 4.$$

What is the structure of  $S$  ?

Is  $S$  contained in a geometric progression of length at most  $2|S| - 3$ ?

# Small doubling problems with doubling coefficient 3

## Problem 1 - II

Let  $G$  be any torsion-free group,  $S$  a finite subset of  $G$ ,  $|S| = k$ , and

$$|S^2| \leq 3|S| - \beta, \text{ where } \beta = 2, 3.$$

What is the structure of  $S$  ?

Small doubling problems have been studied  
in **abelian groups**  
by many authors:

Y.O. Hamidoune, B. Green, M. Kneser,  
A.S. Lladó, A. Plagne, P.P. Palfy,  
I.Z. Ruzsa, O. Serra, Y.V. Stanchescu, . . .

# Small doubling problems with doubling coefficient 3

## Problem 2 - I

Let  $G$  be any torsion-free group,  $S$  a finite subset of  $G$ ,  $|S| = k$ , and

$$|S^2| \leq 3|S| - 4.$$

What about the structure of  $\langle S \rangle$  ?

## Problem 2 - II

Let  $G$  be any torsion-free group,  $S$  a finite subset of  $G$ ,  $|S| = k$ , and

$$|S^2| \leq 3|S| - \beta, \text{ where } \beta = 2, 3.$$







What about the structure of  $\langle S \rangle$  ?

In a series of papers with  
**Gregory Freiman, Marcel Herzog, Patrizia Longobardi,  
Yonutz Stanchescu, Alain Plagne, Derek Robinson**  
we solved these problems  
in the class of  
**orderable groups.**

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