## ON PURE K-SPARSE GAPSETS

## MATHEUS BERNARDINI

MATHEUSBERNARDINI@UNB.BR

FACULDADE DO GAMA UNIVERSIDADE DE BRASÍLIA BRASÍLIA, DF, BRASIL

## JOINT WORK WITH GILBERTO BRITO

ABSTRACT. A gapset is a finite set  $G \subset \mathbb{N}$  that satisfies the following property: let  $z \in G$  and write z = x + y, with x and  $y \in \mathbb{N}$ ; then  $x \in G$  or  $y \in G$ . Summarizing, a gapset is the complement, in  $\mathbb{N}_0 := \{0, 1, 2, \rightarrow\}$ , of a numerical semigroup. The concept of gapset was formally introduced by Eliahou and Fromentin (2020), besides some ideas have been appeared in previous papers.

In this talk, we introduce an open problem on numerical semigroup theory and we present some results on pure  $\kappa$ -sparse gapsets. In particular, we prove that if  $2g \leq 3\kappa$ , then  $\#\mathcal{G}_{\kappa}(g) = \#\mathcal{G}_{\kappa+n}(g+n)$ , for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , where  $\mathcal{G}_{k}(g)$  denotes the set of pure k-sparse gapsets with genus g.

Keywords: gapset, genus, numerical semigroup.