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Additive triples of bijections.

Suppose we take two bijections $\{1, \dots, n\} \to \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ at random, and add them together pointwise. What is the probability that the resulting function is again a permutation? This question has been posed in the literature under various guises, and a number of bounds proven or conjectured. In recent work with Sean Eberhard and Freddie Manners, we compute the answer up to a factor of $1 + o(1)$. I will outline the proof, which uses Fourier analysis and some methods from analytic combinatorics.