

Automorphisms of Indecomposable Ordered Sets

Bernd Schröder

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Not interested? Nap until “Interdependent Orbit Unions.”

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The Automorphism Conjecture: Yes.

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What about the number of automorphisms?

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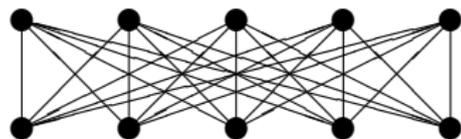
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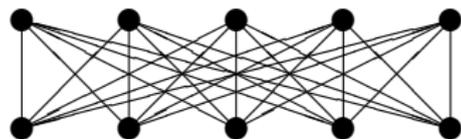


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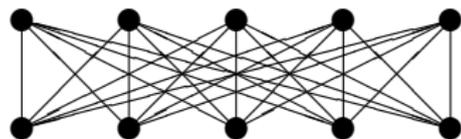
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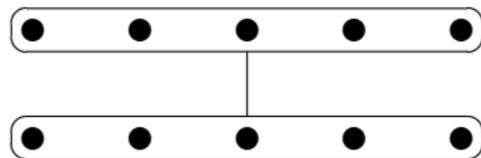
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There's a BS paper that indicates that that stuff most likely can be handled ... but what is that stuff?

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Canonical Decomposition

Canonical Decomposition Theorem.

Canonical Decomposition

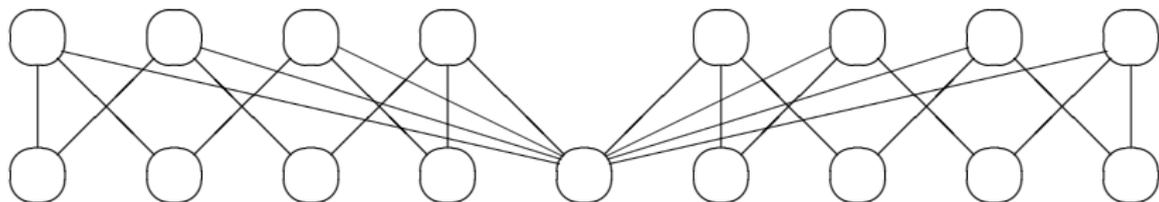
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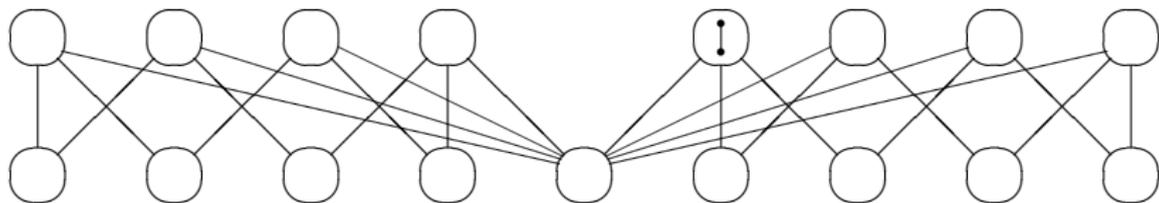
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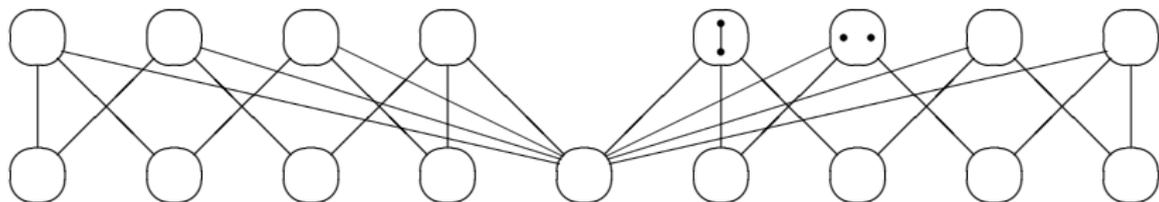
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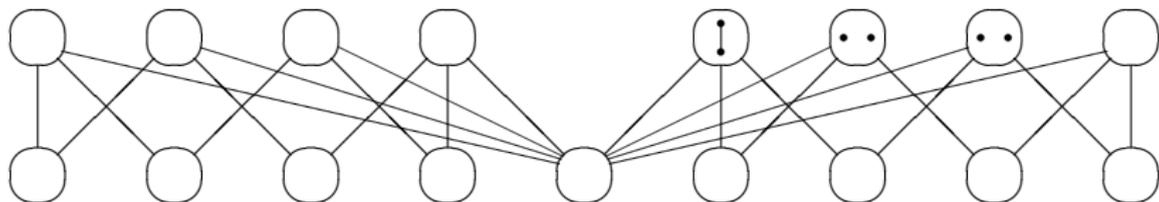
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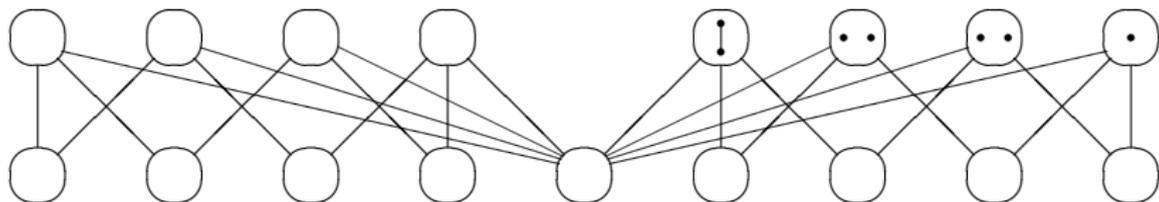
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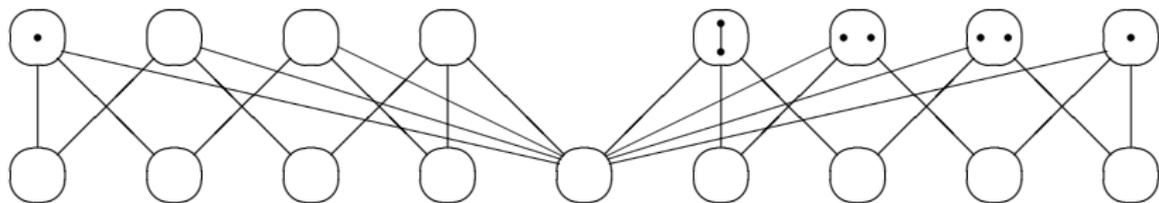
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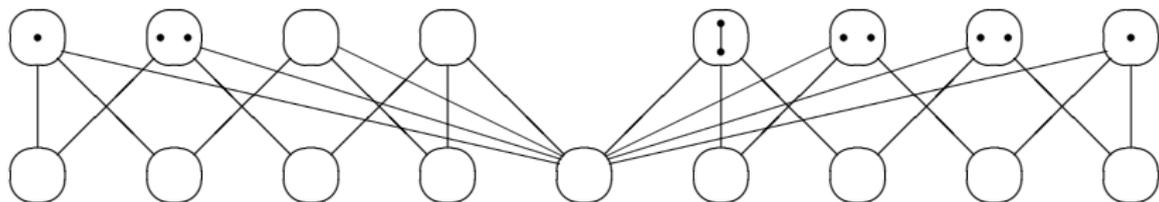
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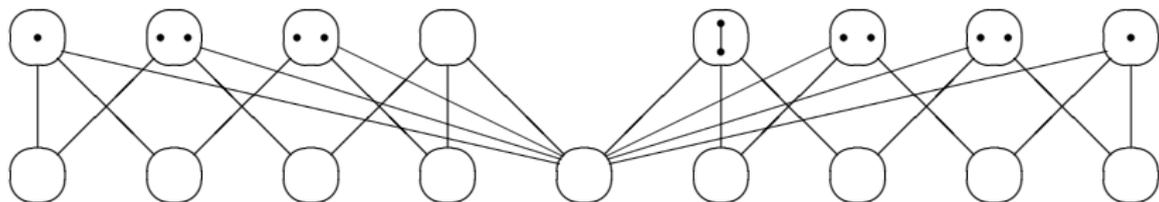
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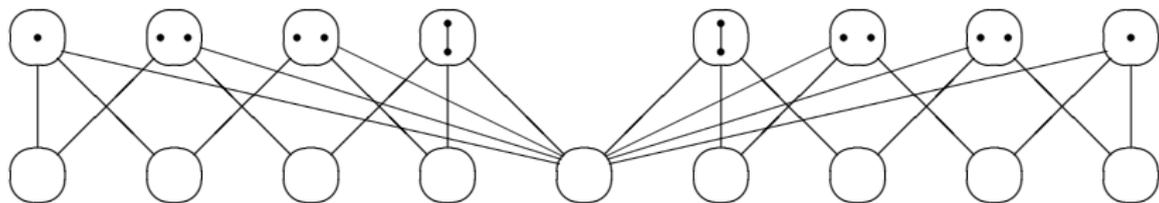
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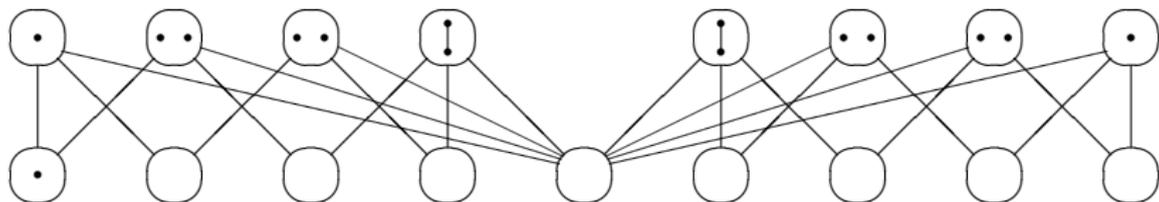
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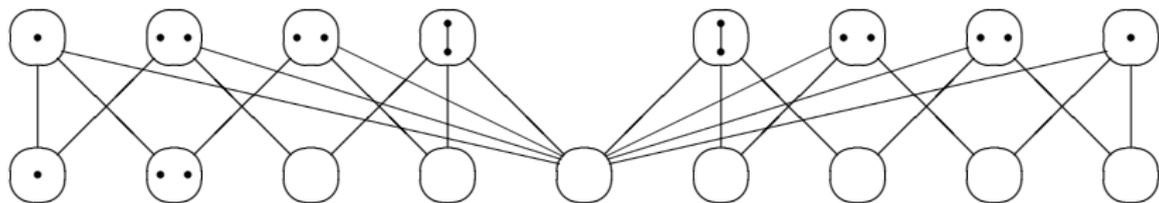
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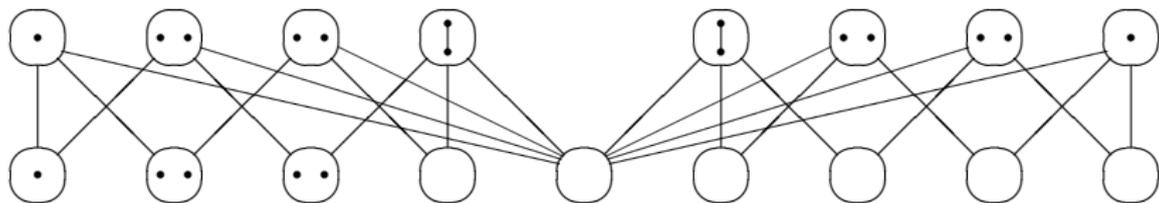
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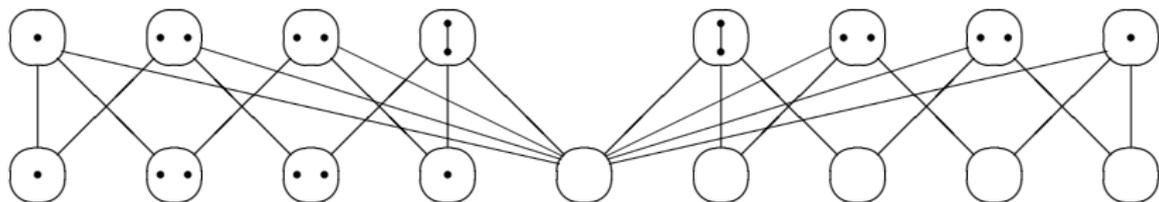
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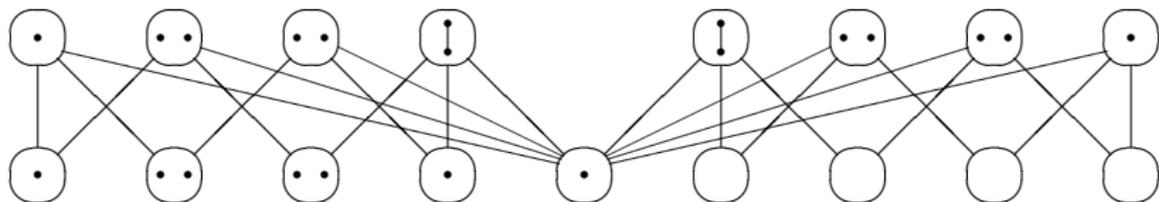
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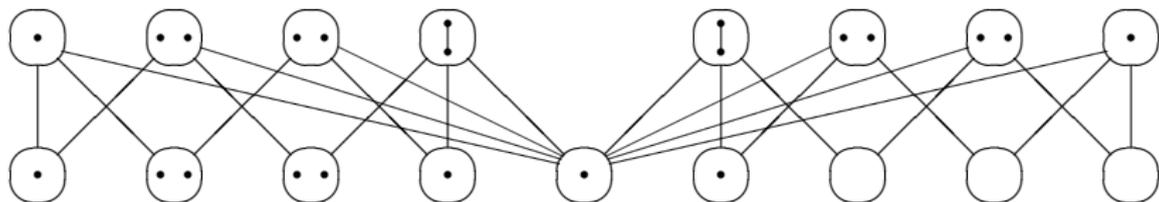
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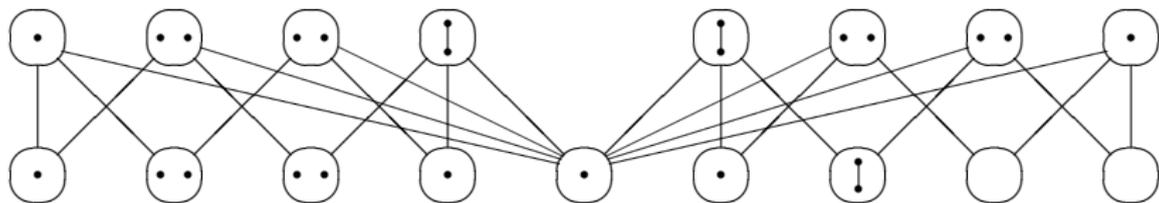
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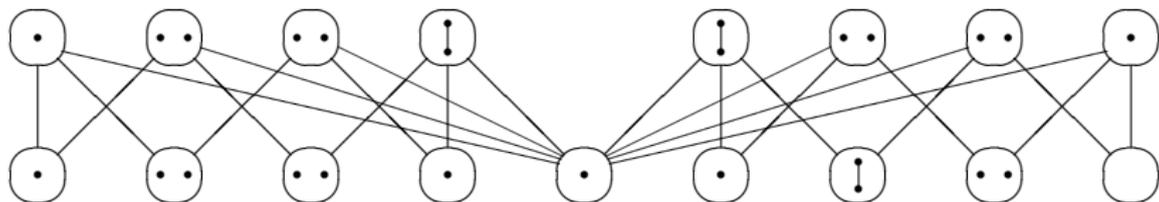
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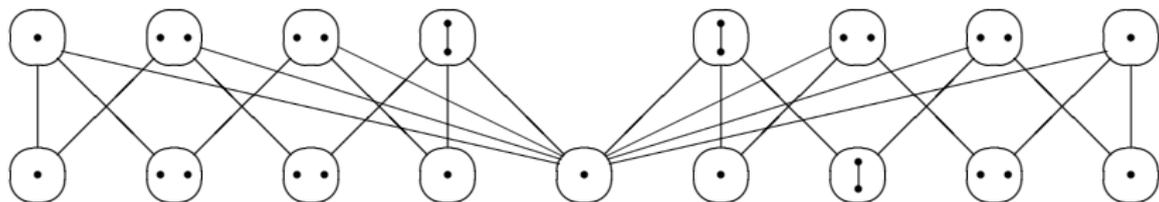
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Takes a little work, can add a point to the side below all maximal elements or above all minimal elements for odd orders.

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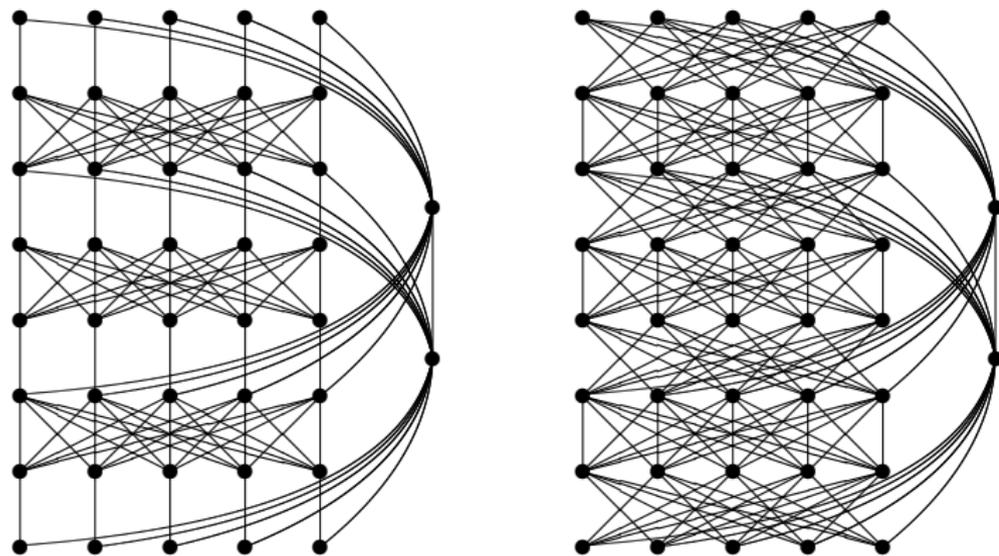
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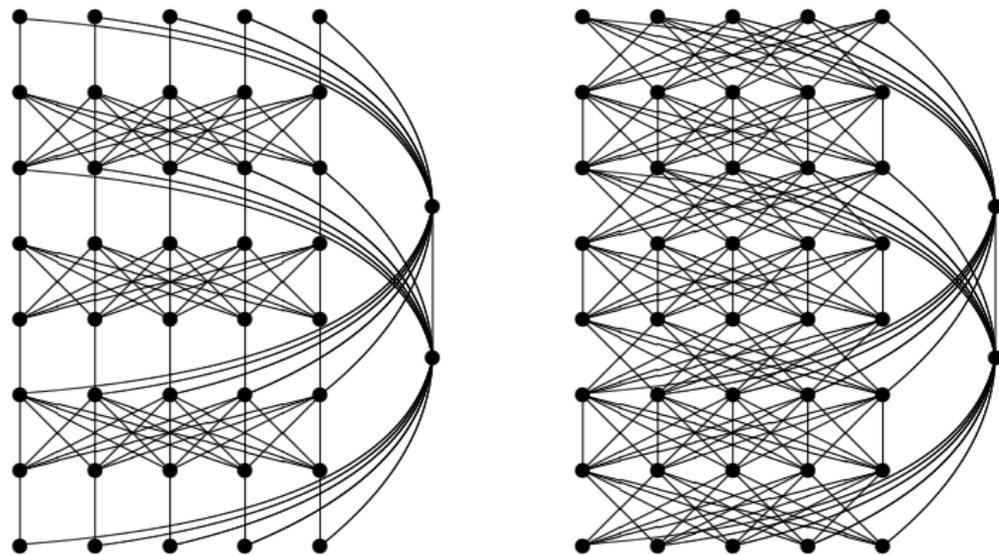
Okay, so I took a walk and started thinking. And the talk so far should have indicated that therein usually lies the problem with me.

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$((w-1)!)^2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4w-3} \rfloor + 2$ is an upper bound. (Sketch later.)

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What is the Largest Number of Automorphisms for an Indecomposable Ordered Set of Width $w \leq 10$?

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$$\leq ((w-1)!)^{\frac{n}{2w-\frac{3}{2}} + 2}$$

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For $w \leq 10$, we have $\frac{\lg((w-1)!)}{2w-\frac{3}{2}} < 0.9990$.

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For $w \leq 10$, we have $\frac{\lg((w-1)!)}{2w - \frac{3}{2}} < 0.9990$. Hence, for indecomposable and $w \leq 10$, we have $|\text{Aut}(P)| \leq 2^{0.9990|P|}$.

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For $w \leq 10$, we have $\frac{\lg((w-1)!)}{2w - \frac{3}{2}} < 0.9990$. Hence, for indecomposable and $w \leq 10$, we have $|\text{Aut}(P)| \leq 2^{0.9990|P|}$.
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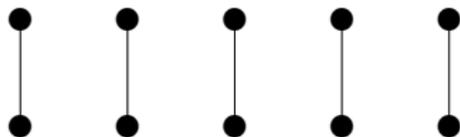
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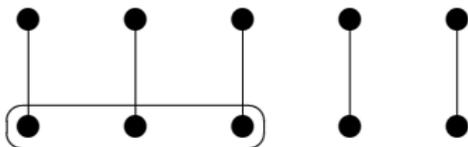
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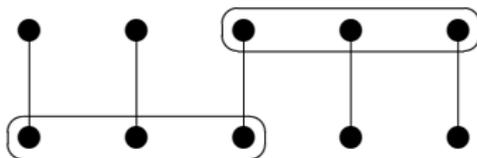
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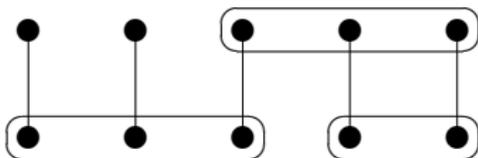
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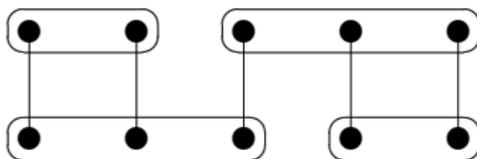
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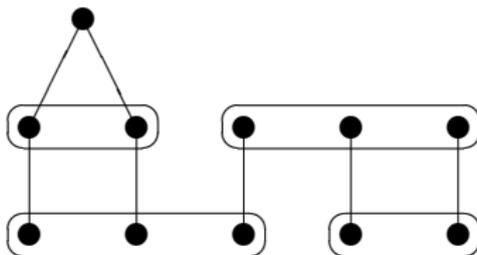
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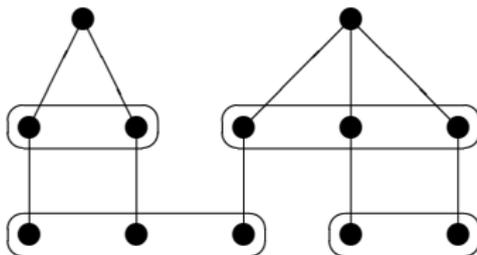
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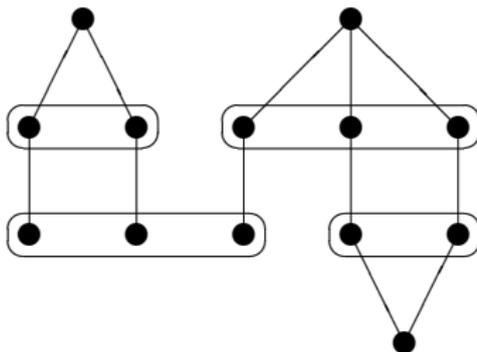
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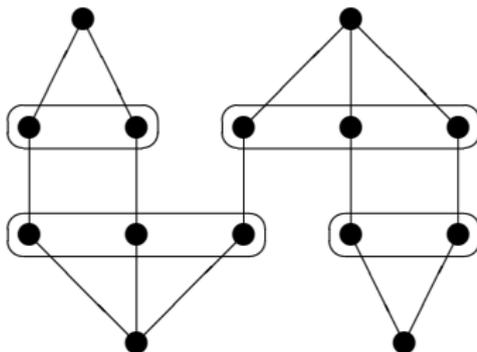
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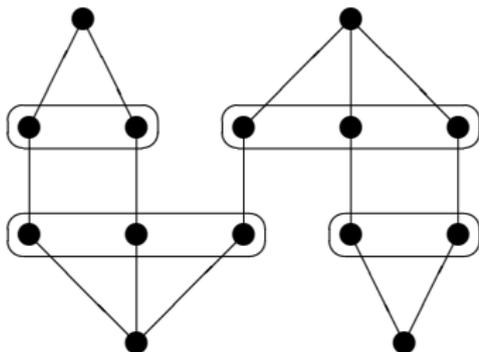
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Would “Dictated Orbit Structure” be better?

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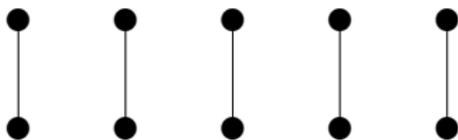
Definition. *The partition of P into its $\text{Aut}(P)$ -orbits is called the **natural automorphism structure** of P , which will typically be denoted \mathcal{N} .*

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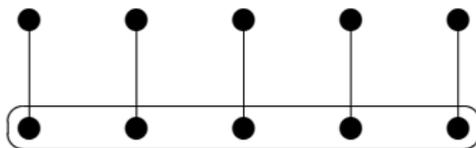
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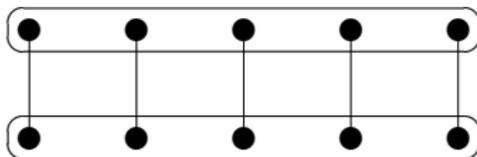
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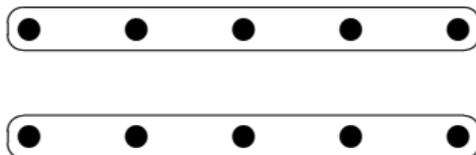
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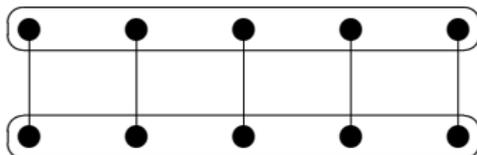
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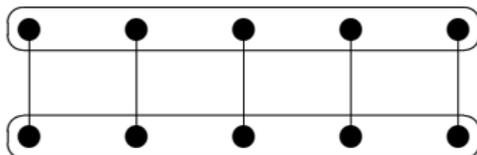
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(This can get a lot more complicated.)

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*Two \mathcal{D} -orbits C and D with $C \leftrightarrow_{\mathcal{D}} D$ will be called **interdependent**.*

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Definition. Let P be an ordered set, let \mathcal{D} be a dictated automorphism structure for P , and let $Q \subseteq P$ be a subset such that, for all $D \in \mathcal{D}$, we have $D \subseteq Q$ or $D \cap Q = \emptyset$.

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Definition. Let P be an ordered set, let \mathcal{D} be a dictated automorphism structure for P , and let $Q \subseteq P$ be a subset such that, for all $D \in \mathcal{D}$, we have $D \subseteq Q$ or $D \cap Q = \emptyset$. The dictated automorphism structure for Q **induced by \mathcal{D}** , denoted $\mathcal{D}|Q$, is defined to be the set of all \mathcal{D} -orbits that are contained in Q .

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Automorphisms and Interdependent Orbit Unions

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Define $\text{Aut}_{\mathcal{D}|U}^P(U)$ to be the set of automorphisms $\Psi^P \in \text{Aut}(P)$.

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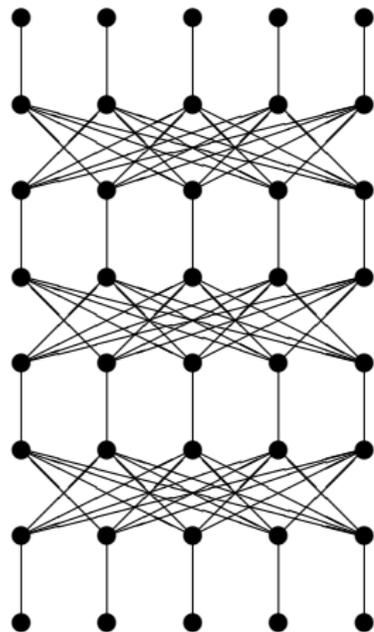
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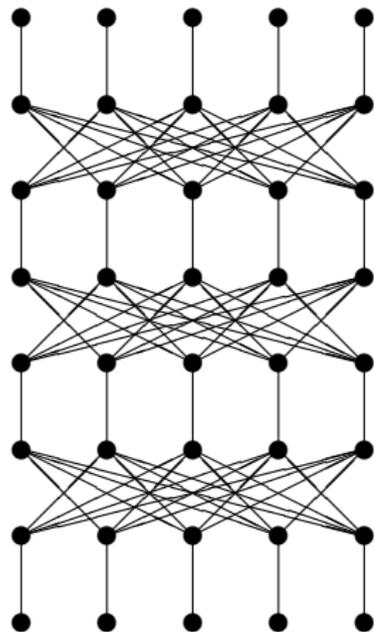
and consequently $|\text{Aut}(P)| = \prod_{j=1}^z \left| \text{Aut}_{\mathcal{N}|U_j}^P(U_j) \right|$.

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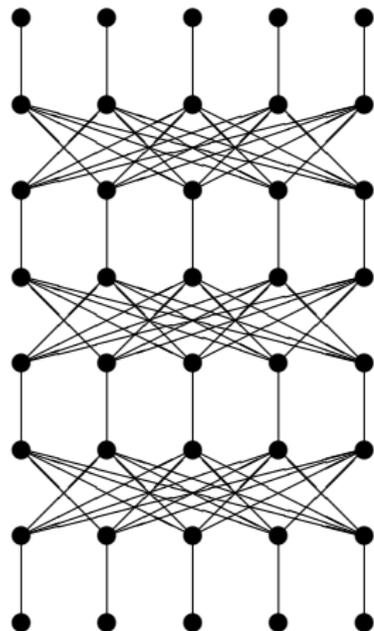


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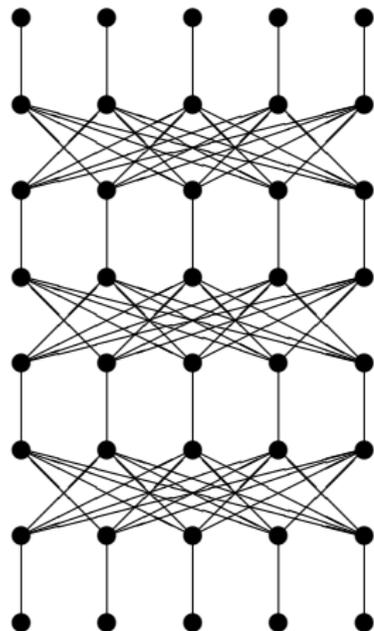
Width w and $> (w - 1)!$ permutations

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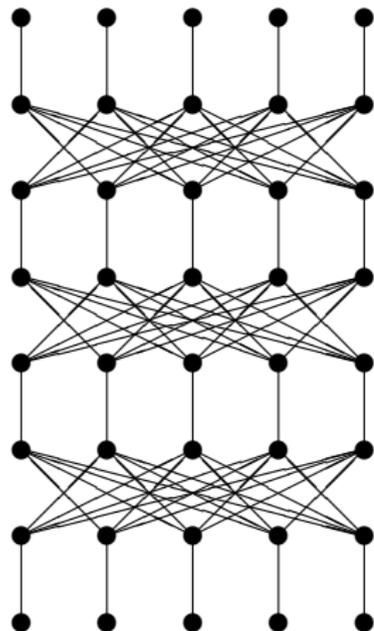
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$> (w - 1)^w$ “useable” endomorphisms

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So when I prepared, I really hoped we'd be out of time now ;)