# Equational theories and finite bases

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An **algebra** is a set with some basic operations on it,  $\mathbf{A} = (A, f_1, f_2, ...)$ .  $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{X}} = (S_{\mathbf{X}} \circ (S_{\mathbf{X}} \circ (S_{\mathbf{X}})))$ 

An identity in some fixed signature is a sentence

$$\langle x_1,\ldots,x_k \;\; s(x_1,\ldots,x_k)=t(x_1,\ldots,x_k) \;\;\; (s,t \; ext{are terms }),$$

denoted  $s \approx t$ .

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 $\begin{aligned} \mathsf{Id}_{\mathbf{A}} &:= \text{ set of identities that hold for } \mathbf{A} \\ \underbrace{\mathsf{Mod}(\mathsf{Id}_{\mathbf{A}}) = \mathsf{HSP}(\mathbf{A}) = \text{ variety generated by } \mathbf{A}}_{\mathsf{Id}_{S_3}} &= \underbrace{\mathsf{I}_2 \times \mathsf{v}_2 \times \mathsf{I}_3}_{\mathsf{I}_2 \times \mathsf{v}_2 \times \mathsf{I}_3} \times \underbrace{\mathsf{Id}_{S_3} \times \mathsf{Id}_{S_3}}_{\mathsf{I}_2 \times \mathsf{I}_2 \times \mathsf{I}_3} \times \underbrace{\mathsf{Id}_{S_3} \times \mathsf{Id}_{S_3}}_{\mathsf{I}_2 \times \mathsf{I}_2 \times \mathsf{I}_3} \times \underbrace{\mathsf{Id}_{S_3} \times \mathsf{Id}_{S_3}}_{\mathsf{I}_2 \times \mathsf{I}_3} \times \underbrace{\mathsf{Id}_{S_3} \times \mathsf{Id}_{S_3}}_{\mathsf{I}_3 \times \mathsf{Id}_{S_3}} \times \underbrace{\mathsf{Id}_{S_3} \times \mathsf{Id}_{S_3}}_{\mathsf{Id}_{S_3}} \times \underbrace{\mathsf{Id}_{S_3} \times \operatorname{Id}_{S_3}}_{\mathsf{Id}_{S_3}} \times \underbrace{\mathsf{Id}_{S_3} \times \operatorname{Id}_{S_3}}_{\mathsf{Id}_{S_3}} \times \underbrace{\mathsf{Id}_{S_3} \times \underbrace{\mathsf{Id}_{S_3}}_{\mathsf{Id}_{S_3}} \times \underbrace{\mathsf{Id}_{S_3} \times \operatorname{Id}_{S_3}}_{\mathsf{Id}_{S_3}} \times \underbrace{\mathsf{Id}_{S_3} \times \operatorname{Id}_{S_3}} \times \underbrace{\mathsf{Id}_{S_3} \times \operatorname{Id}_{S_3}} \times \underbrace{\mathsf{Id}_{S_3} \times \operatorname{Id}_{S_3}} \times \underbrace{\mathsf{Id}_{S_3} \times \operatorname{Id}_{S_3}} \times \underbrace{\mathsf{Id}_{S_3}$ 

#### Definition

A is finitely based if there exists a finite set  $\Sigma \subseteq \mathsf{Id}_A$  such that  $\Sigma \vdash \mathsf{Id}_A$ .

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The following finite algebras with finite signature are finitely based:

<ul> <li>every 2-element algebra</li> </ul>	(Lyndon 1951)
• every group	(Oates, Powell 1964)
• every ring	(Kruse, L'vov 1973)
• every lattice	(McKenzie 1970)
<ul> <li>almost every algebra</li> </ul>	(Murskii 1979)

But there are nonfinitely based algebras, e.g.,

• the Brandt monoid (Perkins 1969)

$$\left(\left\{\begin{pmatrix}0&0\\0&0\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&0\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\0&0\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}0&0\\1&0\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}0&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\right\},\cdot\right)$$

• certain groups with an additional constant

(Bryant 1982)

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## Question (Tarski 1960s)

## Is it decidable whether a given finite algebra is finitely based?

McKenzie 1996: No

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Can we describe natural classes of finitely based algebras?

### Jónsson's speculation 1970s

Is every finite algebra **A** that generates a variety with <u>finite residual bound</u> finitely based?

Open in general; confirmed for **A** with <u>difference term</u> (Kearnes, Szendrei, Willard 2016).

#### Question

Is every finite nilpotent Mal'cev algebra A finitely based?

Open in general; confirmed for **A** a direct product of algebras of prime power order (Freese, McKenzie 1987).

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