# Gaps between cardinalities of quotient algebras of rank-into-rank embeddings 

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2019

Complex analysis
L
Algebra-Self distributivity
Set theory-Rank-into-rank cardinals
T

## Large cardinal hierarchy

(1) Rank-into-rank embeddings
2) -n-huge
(3) Huge
(4) Vopenka
(5) Extendible

6 Supercompact
(7) Woodin

8 Measurable
(9) Ramsey
(10) Weakly compact
(11) Inaccessible cardinals
(12) ZFC

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For $n \in \omega$, define non-commutative polynomials $p_{n, j_{1}, \ldots, j_{k}}^{*}\left(x_{1}, \ldots, x_{k}\right)$ by letting

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=\operatorname{deg}\left(p_{n, j_{1}, \ldots, j_{k}}^{*}\left(x_{1}, \ldots, x_{k}\right)\right)
$$

The degree of polynomials is the height difference.

Suppose that $X$ is a subalgebra of $\mathcal{E}_{\lambda}$. Endow $X / \equiv{ }^{\gamma}$ with a partial ordering $\preceq x$ where we define $[j]_{\gamma} \preceq x[k]_{\gamma}$ if and only if there are $j_{0}, \ldots, j_{n} \in X$ where $j_{0}=j, j_{0} * \cdots * j_{n} \equiv \gamma k$ and where $\operatorname{crit}\left(j_{0} * \cdots * j_{m}\right)<\gamma$ whenever $0 \leq m<n$.
Define the height $\operatorname{ht}(X)$ to be the length of the longest chain in the poset $\left(X / \equiv{ }^{\gamma}, \underline{x}\right)$.

## Theorem

(V.) Let $X=\left\langle j_{1}, \ldots, j_{k}\right\rangle$ and let $\alpha_{n}=\operatorname{crit}_{n}\left(j_{1}, \ldots, j_{k}\right)$. Then

$$
\left|X / \equiv{ }^{\alpha_{n+1}}\right|-|X| \equiv \equiv^{\alpha_{n}} \mid \geq \operatorname{ht}\left(X / \equiv^{\alpha_{n+1}}\right)-\operatorname{ht}\left(X / \equiv^{\alpha_{n}}\right)
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## Arithmetic functions

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The solution to the infinite product equation

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If $u$ is a function holomorphic on a neighborhood of 0 with $u(0)=1$, then define $R_{u}, r_{u} \in \mathcal{A}$ by letting

$$
\ln (u(z))=\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} R_{u}(j) z^{j} ; r_{u}=T\left(R_{u}\right) ; \frac{z u^{\prime}(z)}{u(z)}=\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} r_{u}(k) x^{k} .
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## Theorem

Suppose that $u$ is a function holomorphic on a neighborhood of 0 with $u(0)=1, a \in \mathcal{A}$ and

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\prod_{k=1}^{\infty}\left(1+z^{k}\right)^{a(k)}=\frac{1}{u(z)}
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## Bounds from infinite products of polynomials

Define $p_{n, j_{1}, \ldots, j_{k}}^{*}(x)=p_{n, j_{1}, \ldots, j_{k}}^{*}(x, \ldots, x)$.

## Theorem

(V.) Suppose that $j_{1}, \ldots, j_{k} \in \mathcal{E}_{\lambda}^{+}$. Let $X=\left\langle j_{1}, \ldots, j_{k}\right\rangle$, and let $\alpha_{n}=\operatorname{crit}_{n}\left(j_{1}, \ldots, j_{k}\right)$ for $n \in \omega$. Suppose that $N$ is a natural number. For each natural number $h$,
(1) let $b(h)$ be the number of $n \geq N$ such that

$$
|X| \equiv \equiv^{\alpha_{n+1}}\left|-|X| \equiv \equiv^{\alpha_{n}}\right|=h, \text { and }
$$

(2) let $c(h)$ be the number of $n \geq N$ such that

$$
\operatorname{ht}\left(X / \equiv{ }^{\alpha_{n+1}}\right)-\operatorname{ht}\left(X / \equiv^{\alpha_{n}}\right)=h .
$$

Let $u(x)=(1-k x) \cdot p_{0, j_{1}, \ldots, j_{k}}^{*}(x) \ldots p_{N-1, j_{1}, \ldots, j_{k}}^{*}(x)$. Then
(1) Either $b=T^{-1}\left(r_{u} * \mu^{\sharp}\right)$ or there is some $h \geq 1$ with $b(h)<T^{-1}\left(r_{u} * \mu^{\sharp}\right)(h)$.
(2) Either $c=T^{-1}\left(r_{u} * \mu^{\sharp}\right)$ or there is some $h \geq 1$ with $c(h)<T^{-1}\left(r_{u} * \mu^{\sharp}\right)(h)$.

## An algebraization of $\mathcal{E}_{\lambda}$.

A reduced Laver-like algebra is an algebra $(X, *, 1)$ that satisfies the identities $x *(y * z)=(x * y) *(x * z), x * 1=1,1 * x=x$ and where if $x_{n} \in X$ for $n \in \omega$, then there is some $N$ with $x_{0} * \cdots * x_{N}=1$.
The algebras $\left(\mathcal{E}_{\lambda} / \equiv^{\gamma}, *\right)$ are always reduced Laver-like algebras, but there are many reduced Laver-like algebras that do not embed into any $\left(\mathcal{E}_{\lambda} / \equiv^{\gamma}, *\right)$. The main results of this talk could have been stated in greater generality in terms of Laver-like algebras.
Computer calculations give some evidence that the bounds on $b, c$ are sharp, or nearly sharp, and at the very least difficult to improve upon but only when these bounds are generalized to the setting of reduced Laver-like algebras.

Photographic evidence of rank-into-rank cardinals: $A_{4}$


Photographic evidence of rank-into-rank cardinals: $A_{5}$


Photographic evidence of rank-into-rank cardinals: $A_{6}$


## Photographic evidence of rank-into-rank cardinals: $A_{7}$



## Photographic evidence of rank-into-rank cardinals: $A_{8}$



## Photographic evidence of rank-into-rank cardinals: $A_{9}$



## Photographic evidence of rank-into-rank cardinals: $A_{10}$



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Joseph Van Name
Gaps between cardinalities of quotient algebras of rank-into-rank

## Photographic evidence of rank-into-rank cardinals: $A_{9}$



## Photographic evidence of rank-into-rank cardinals: $A_{10}$



## Heat map

## Heat map



## Pictures: $F M_{5}^{-}$



Pictures: $F M_{6}^{-}$


## Pictures: $F M_{7}^{-}$



## Pictures:FM-



Joseph Van Name
Gaps between cardinalities of quotient algebras of rank-into-rank

## Pictures: $F M_{9}^{-}$



## Pictures: $F M_{10}^{-}$



## Pictures:Multigenic Laver table snapshot



## Pictures:Endomorphic Laver table snapshot



## Pictures:Endomorphic Laver table snapshot



## Other table (truncated)



The end: Happy Bitcoin Pizza Day!


