## Complexity of quasivariety lattices

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The set  $Lq(\mathcal{R})$  of all subquasivarieties of a given quasivariety  $\mathcal{R}$  forms a complete lattice with respect to inclusion.

A lattice of quasivarieties or a quasivariety lattice is a lattice isomorphic to  $Lq(\mathcal{R})$  for some quasivariety  $\mathcal{R}$ .

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Since the end of nineties, the problem has become known as the Birkhoff-Maltsev problem.

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A restriction on an atomic dually algebraic lattice with dual compact the least element to be a lattice of varieties was found by W. A. Lampe in 1986. He proved that any variety lattice satisfies the Zipper Condition: If  $\wedge \{a_i : i \in I\} = 0$  and  $a_i \wedge c = z$  then c = z.

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A restriction on an atomic join-semidistributive dually algebraic lattice with dual compact the least element to be a lattice of quasivarieties was found by W. Dziobiak in 1987. He proved that in a quasivariety lattice, the join of any n atoms contains at most  $2^n - 1$  atoms.

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A quasivariety lattice **L** is caled *Q*-universal if any quasivariety lattice **K** is a homomorphic image of some sublattice of **L**. A quasivariety with *Q*-universal quasivariety lattice is called *Q*-universal quasivariety. ( M. Sapir, 1985)

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- 1. Quasivariety of all semigroups ( M. Sapir, 1985);
- 2. Quasivariety of all unars ( V. I. Tumanov, 1988);
- 3. Quasivariety of all (modular) lattices (W. Dziobiak, 1986; V. I. Tumanov, 1981);

A class of algebras  $\mathcal{K}$  is called *irrational* (with respect to property  $\mathcal{P}$ ) (or *unreasonable*), if the set of all finite algebras (with property  $\mathcal{P}$ ) belonging to  $\mathcal{K}$  is not computable; equivalently, if there is no algorithm to decide whether a finite algebra (with property  $\mathcal{P}$ ) belongs to  $\mathcal{K}$ .

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#### Definition

An algebra  $\mathbf{A}$  is *irrational* if the set of all its subalgebras is irrational; equivalently, if there is no algorithm to decide whether a finite algebra is a subalgebra of  $\mathbf{A}$ .

( C. Herrmann, 2007).

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A class of all binars with a finite basis of identities is an irrational class. ( R. McKenzie, 1993)

2. A class of all algebras with a finite variety lattices is an irrational class. ( R. McKenzie, 1993).

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# 1. Is a class of all algebras with a finite basis of quasi-identities an irrational?

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- 1. Is a class of all algebras with a finite basis of quasi-identities an irrational?
- 2. Is a class of all algebras with a finite quasivariety lattices an irrational?

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 ( G. McNulty, 1993) Is a class of all variety lattices an irrational? (Original: Is a class of all finite variety lattices computable?)

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2. Is a class of all quasivariety lattices an irrational?

#### On complexity of quasivariety lattices.

Theorem (V. I. Tumanov, 1988)

Let  $\mathcal{R}$  be a quasivariety of all algebras of signature  $\sigma$ . If  $\sigma$  contains at least one non-constant operation then Lq( $\mathcal{R}$ ) is Q-universal.

#### Theorem

For any signature  $\sigma$  containing at least one non-constant operation there is continuum of non-isomorphic irrational locally finite lattices of quasivarieties of signature  $\sigma$ ,

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#### Theorem

There is a quasivariety  $\mathcal{R}$  such that the class of all sublattices of  $Lq(\mathcal{R})$  which are quasivariety lattices is irrational.

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On complexity of irrationality:

#### Theorem

There is irrational quasivariety lattice L such that the set of all finite sublattices of L is recusive enumerable.

## Thank you very much for your attention!

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