

# Lattices with many congruences are planar

**Gábor Czédli** (University of Szeged)

<http://www.math.u-szeged.hu/~czedli/>

---

Talk at the 56th SSAOS, Špindlerův Mlýn, September 2–7, 2018

September 4, 2018

For the present audience, no definition is necessary.

$n := |L| < \infty$ .

“ **few** ” means “ at most  $2^{n-5}$  ”.

“ **many** ” means “ strictly more than  $2^{n-5}$  ”.

## Theorem (G. Czédli, 2018)

*Let  $n$  be a positive integer and let  $L$  be an  $n$ -element lattice. If  $L$  has many (that is, more than  $2^{n-5}$ ) congruences, then it is planar.*

An easy result; 9 page long paper, 7 page long proof.

## Remark (Sharpness of the Thm.)

*For each integer  $n \geq 8$ , there exists a non-planar  $n$ -element lattice  $L$  with few (in fact, exactly  $2^{n-5}$ ) congruences. This  $L$  is not even dismantlable.*

Coordinates:

- Submitted to AU.
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/1807.08384>
- Most up-to-date: <http://www.math.u-szeged.hu/~czedli/>

Motivation (Numbers and *planar* lattices have already been connected in some ways; for example:)

We know from Czédli, Dékány, Gyenizse and Kulin's paper, AU 75 (2016) 33–50, that the number of  $n$ -element slim rectangular lattices (which are necessarily planar) is asymptotically

$$(n - 2)! \cdot e^2 / 2 .$$

Here  $e = \lim(1 + 1/n)^n \approx$

2.71828182845904523536028747135266249775724709369995...

### Motivation (The five largest $|\text{Con}(L)|$ provided $|L| = n$ )

In the set  $\{|\text{Con}(L)| : L \text{ is an } n\text{-element lattice}\}$ , for  $n \geq 5$ ,

- the largest number is  $16 \cdot 2^{n-5}$  congruences by Ralph Freese, 1997.
- the second largest number is  $8 \cdot 2^{n-5}$  by Czédli, 2017.
- the third, fourth, and fifth largest numbers of are  $5 \cdot 2^{n-5}$ ,  $4 \cdot 2^{n-5}$ , and  $3.5 \cdot 2^{n-5}$ , respectively, by Kulin and Mureşan, 2018 (long paper).

Moreover, these authors have **described** the lattices witnessing the numbers above.

### Corollary (of Mureşan and Kulin's description)

*If  $n := |L|$  and  $|\text{Con}(L)| \geq 3.5 \cdot 2^{n-5}$ , then  $L$  is planar.*

A hopeless plan: 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, ... ?

Why the proof is easy? Note that my paper is dedicated to the memory of Ivan Rival (1947–2002).

7 / 13

Why? Because we can use Kelly and Rival: Planar lattices; Canad. J. Math. **27**, 636–665 (1975). Their main result is this:

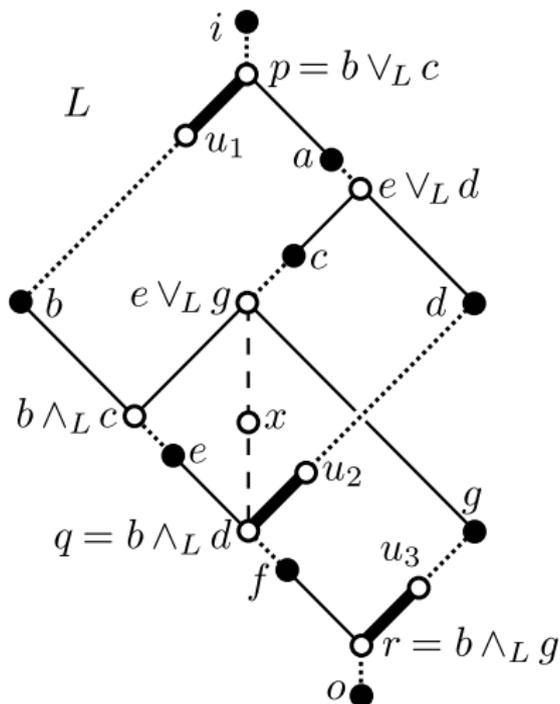
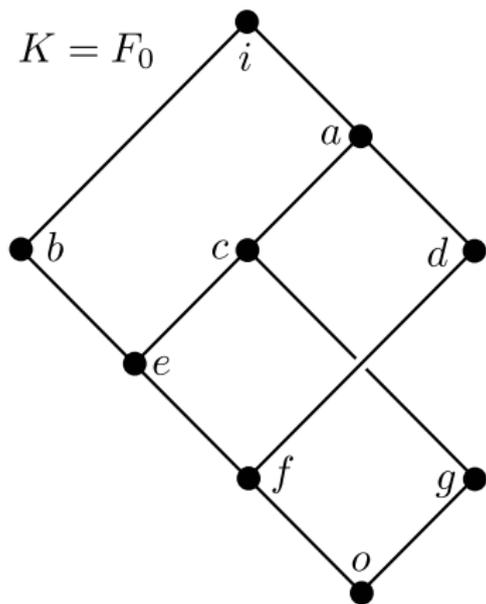
**Theorem (The Kelly–Rival characterization of planar lattices)**

*A finite lattice  $L$  is planar if and only if none of the following lattices and their duals is a subposet of  $L$ .*

These lattices will be displayed directly from their paper, that is, from another file! Observe: with two exceptions, each of them has at least 4 join-reducible elements or 4 meet-irreducible ones.

Answer: “if and only if none of the following lattices and their duals is a subposet of  $L$ ”; subposets create much more problems than sublattices.

For example, look at  $K := F_0$  from Kelly and Rival's list.



(solid thin, solid thick, dotted) := ( $<$ ,  $\prec$ ,  $\leq$ ).  $x$  may be missing.

$J(L) := \{x \in L : x \text{ has exactly one lower cover}\}.$

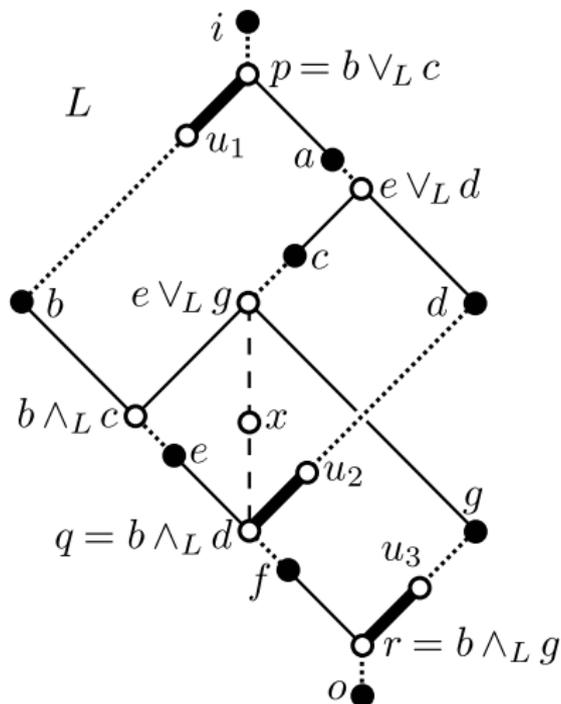
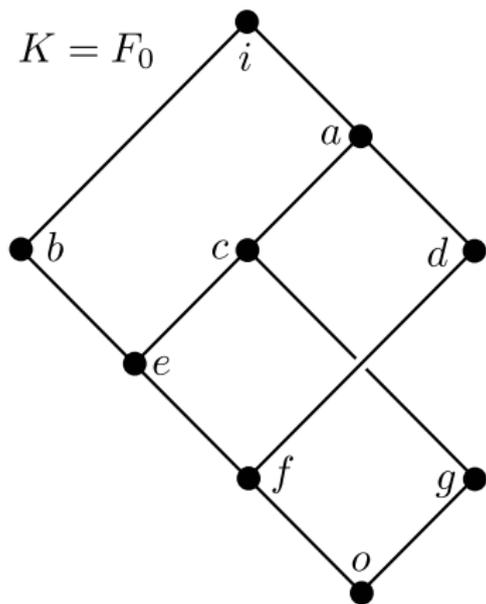
$jR(L) := \{x \in L : x \text{ has more than one lower cover}\}.$

Note that  $0 \notin J(L) \cup jR(L).$

Lemma (see Theorem 2.35 in Freese, Ježek and Nation's book)

*For every finite lattice  $L$ ,  $|\text{Con}(L)| \leq 2^{|J(L)|}$ , and dually.*

Before formulating another lemma, look at the figure again:



(solid thin, solid thick, dotted) := ( $<$ ,  $\prec$ ,  $\leq$ ).  $x$  may be missing.

## Lemma

*If  $K$  and  $L$  are finite lattices and  $K$  is a subposet of  $L$ , then  $|jR(K)| \leq |jR(L)|$ .*

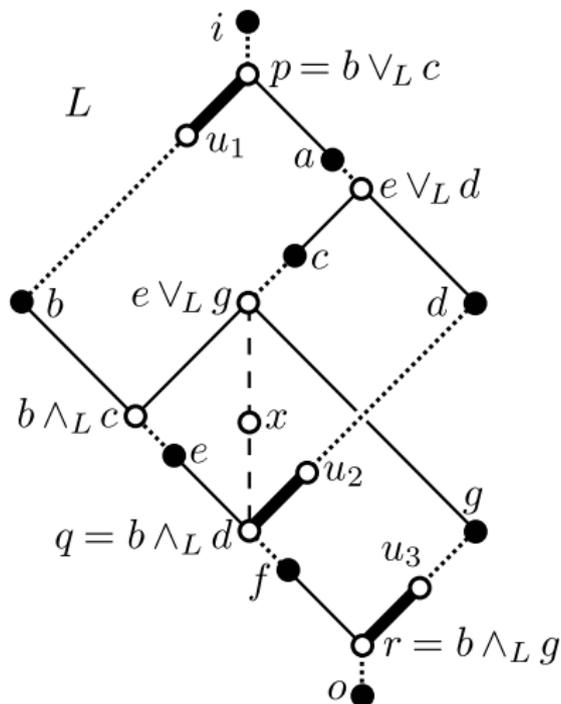
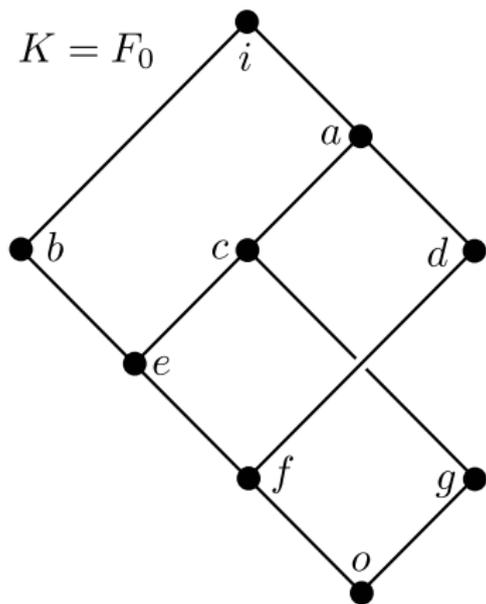
## Corollary

*If  $K$  from Kelly and Rival's list is a subposet of  $L$  and  $|jR(K)| \geq 4$ , or dually, then  $L$  has few congruences.*

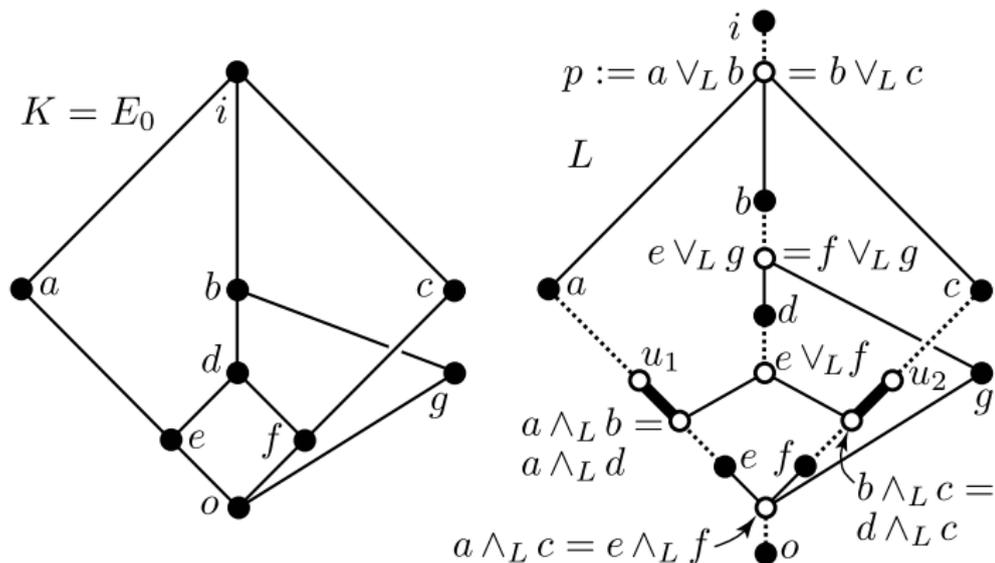
## Proof.

Then  $|\{0\} \cup jR(L)| \geq 5$ , whence  $|J(L)| \leq |L| - 5 = n - 5$ , and the previous lemma yields  $|\text{Con}(L)| \leq 2^{|J(L)|} = 2^{n-5}$ , as required.  $\square$

Separate (and much more involved) treatments are necessary for those two lattices of Kelly and Rival's list that have less than 4 join-reducible elements. Just for illustration (without details):



(solid thin, solid thick, dotted) := ( $<$ ,  $\prec$ ,  $\leq$ ).  $x$  may be missing.



Finally, if  $L$  has many congruences, then no  $K$  from the list is a subposet, and  $L$  is planar by Kelly and Rival's theorem. Q.e.d.

These slides are already available from

<http://www.math.u-szeged.hu/~czedli/>

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**