

# Invariants of non-unique factorization

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## Definition

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- 1 there is a *factorization*  $r = u_1 \cdots u_k$  as a product of irreducibles, and
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The point: it's nontrivial.

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- 2  $x^6 = x^3 \cdot x^3 = x^2 \cdot x^2 \cdot x^2$ .

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$$\begin{aligned}(R, +, \cdot) &\rightsquigarrow (R \setminus \{0\}, \cdot) \\ (\mathbb{C}[M], +, \cdot) &\rightsquigarrow (M, \cdot)\end{aligned}$$



## Definition

An *arithmetical congruence monoid* is a multiplicative submonoid

$$M_{a,b} = \{n : n \equiv a \pmod{b}\} \subset \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$$

for  $a, b > 0$  with  $a^2 \equiv a \pmod{b}$ .

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- $441 = 9 \cdot 49 = 21 \cdot 21$ .

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$McN = \langle 6, 9, 20 \rangle = \{0, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 20, 21, \dots\}$ .

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$McN = \langle 6, 9, 20 \rangle = \{0, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 20, 21, \dots\}$ . “McNugget Monoid”

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Fix a commutative, cancellative monoid  $(M, \cdot)$ . For non-unit  $m \in M$ ,

$$Z_M(m) = \{u_1 \cdots u_k = m : u_1, \dots, u_k \text{ irreducible}\}$$

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- This is (almost) the best we could hope for.

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- $\rho(n) \leq n_k/n_1$  for all  $n \in S$ .

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- $\rho(m) < 2$  for all  $m \in M_{4,6}$ !
- Elasticity of  $M_{4,6}$  is *not accepted*.

## Definition ( $\omega$ -primality)

Fix a cancellative, commutative, atomic monoid  $M$ . For  $x \in M$ ,  $\omega(x)$  is the smallest positive integer  $m$  such that whenever  $x \mid \prod_{i=1}^r u_i$  for  $r > m$ , there exists a subset  $T \subset \{1, \dots, r\}$  with  $|T| \leq m$  such that  $x \mid \prod_{i \in T} u_i$ .

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$\omega(x) = 1$  if and only if  $x$  is prime (i.e.  $x \mid ab$  implies  $x \mid a$  or  $x \mid b$ ).

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## Fact

$M$  is factorial if and only if every irreducible element of  $M$  is prime.  
Moreover,  $\omega(p_1 \cdots p_r) = r$  for any primes  $p_1, \dots, p_r \in M$ .

## Theorem (O.–Pelayo, 2013)

Fix a numerical monoid  $S = \langle n_1, \dots, n_k \rangle \subset \mathbb{N}$ . For  $n \gg 0$ ,

$$\omega_S(n) = \frac{1}{n_1}n + a_0(n)$$

where  $a_0(n)$  periodic with period  $n_1$ .

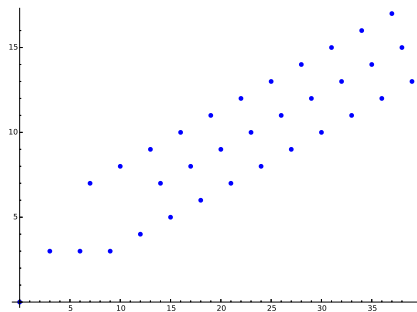
# Quasilinearity for numerical monoids

## Theorem (O.–Pelayo, 2013)

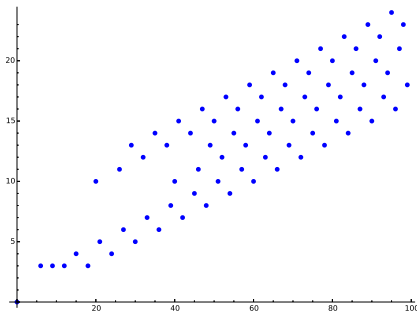
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$S = \langle 3, 7 \rangle$



$McN = \langle 6, 9, 20 \rangle$



Alfred Geroldinger, Franz Halter-Koch (2006)

Nonunique factorization: Algebraic, Combinatorial, and Analytic Theory.  
Chapman & Hall/CRC, Boca Raton, FL, 2006.



Christopher O'Neill, Roberto Pelayo (2014)

How do you measure primality?  
*American Mathematical Monthly*, forthcoming.



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GAP Numerical Semigroups Package

<http://www.gap-system.org/Packages/numericalsgps.html>.



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Thanks!